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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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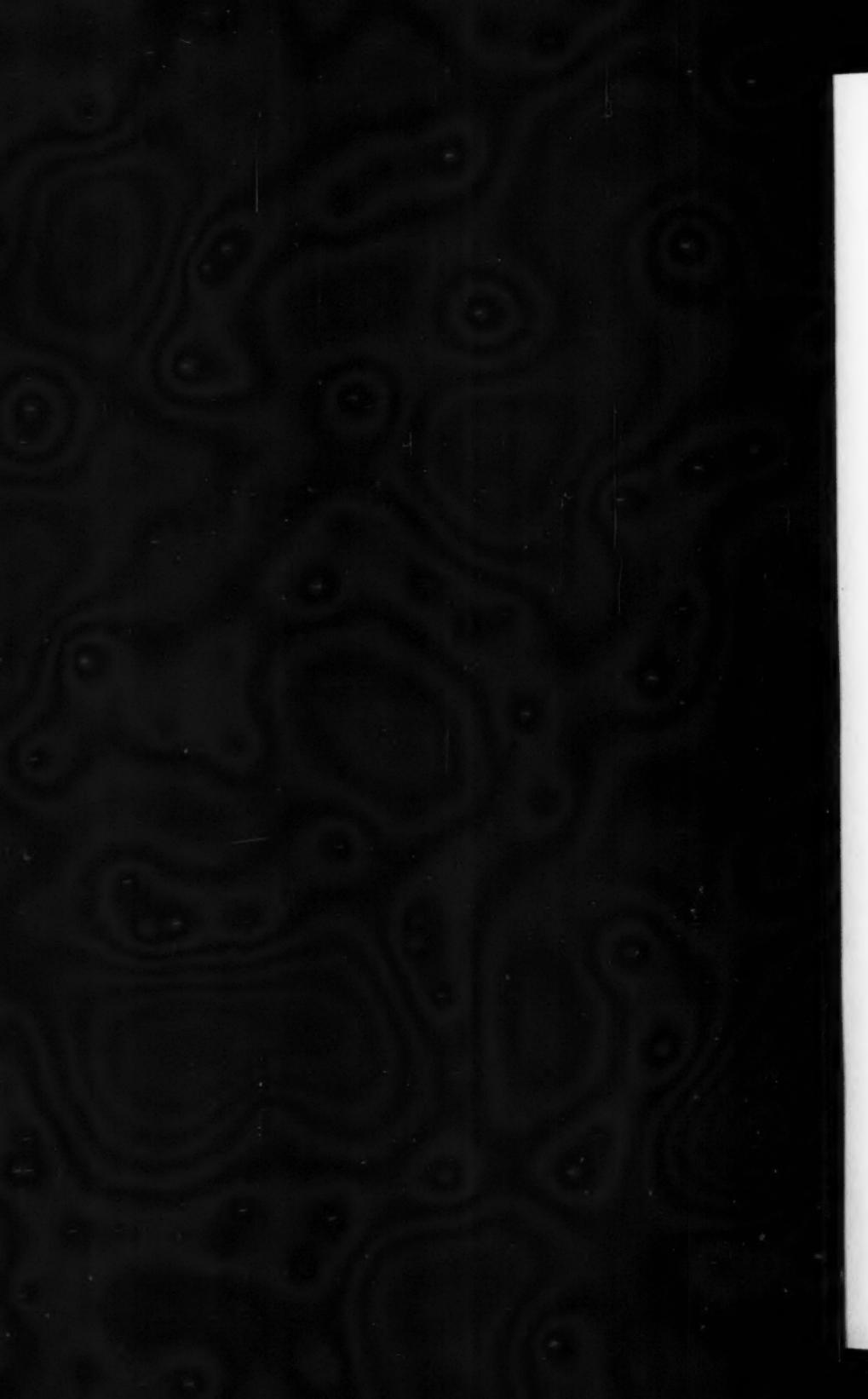
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# LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

*Edited by*

**H. A. WHATLEY, F.L.A.**



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**HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP**

- 8492 The profession of librarianship,** John Metcalfe. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (4) October 1957, 151-160.

In general, librarianship is the art or science of managing libraries and providing library services. Libraries are collections of books and related materials. Librarians are not interested in subject content, although in the case of a special librarian it is an advantage to have some knowledge. There are three classes of operation : collection, indication and circulation. Collection implies selection according to the purposes of the library and certain principles. Indication is used to cover classifying, cataloguing and indexing, reference work and aid to readers, and this is what distinguishes the profession of librarianship because there is little else that cannot be done by anyone with some education and a little study and experience. Classifying and cataloguing are fundamentally more important than reference work and need more specialised knowledge and experience. Reference and bibliographical tools are easier to use than to make and their making is the cataloguing, classifying and indexing of literature. Circulation is least in importance and in capacity and experience required ; it takes more ability to point out than to hand out.

**LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**

- 8493 Second Anglo-Scandinavian Conference on public libraries, held in York, England, 29th July to 1st August 1958 :** report by joint secretaries, Jane A. Downton and Roy D. Rates. 41p.

This conference was attended by 58 librarians from Denmark (11), Finland (7), Netherlands (1), Norway (8), Sweden (18) and Britain (13). The report contains a summary of the introductory papers, the findings of the group discussions, and a summary of the general conclusions of the conference. Subjects discussed were : cultural activities of public libraries ; modern methods of mass communication ; planning, subject departments and equipment ; library co-operation. The report clearly shows the value of such international conferences in the friendly exchange and comparison of ideas and practices in neighbouring countries.

- 8494 Co-operative librarians' third meeting.** *Rev. International Co-operation*, 51 (11) November 1958, 306-308. Photo.

A working party of Co-operative librarians was convened in London under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance in 1954. This enabled librarians to meet and to define their common needs and problems. A second meeting in Basle in 1956 covered problems of exchange of publications and collaboration. The third meeting, attended by 16 librarians as well as representatives of two University Co-operative Institutes in Germany, was held in Rotterdam in September 1958. It was urged that librarians should produce a simple and practical guide on the organisation of co-operative libraries for use in less-developed countries, and that the I.C.A. should publish a quarterly selective accessions' list. The 28 co-operative documentation centres now exchange accessions' lists. On the proposal to establish an International Co-operative Reference Centre it was suggested that careful co-ordination of

existing bibliographies would serve the purpose. Papers and discussions dealt with : Co-operative bibliography ; documentation service ; the British Co-operative Wholesale Society Library ; the I.C.A. Library ; attracting readers to co-operative libraries. Work is proceeding on the development of UDC 334.

**8495 Danmarks Skolebiblioteksforening 1933-1958** [The Danish School Library Association 1933-1958] S. B. Andersen. *Børn og Boger*, 11 (2) October 1958, 15-30. Illus., plans.

The Danish school library movement was started in Copenhagen in 1917 by the foundation of the School Library Association. Its first result was the setting up of a school library at Frederiksberg in 1919. In 1933 the activity of the local associations then founded was centralized in the Danish School Library Association. Since 1948 it has published a special periodical *Børn og Boger* and started introducing instruction in school library work at teachers' seminars. From 1937 some of the local associations altered their structure to comprise both children's and school libraries. The annual conference held by the Danish School Library Association is the most important part of its work.

**8496 Kokouksia ja kursseja** [Meetings and Courses] *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (6) July-August 1958, 142-151.

The following events are reported : Anglo-Scandinavian conference in York (England), Scandinavian extension course in Kungsylv (Sweden), Scandinavian course for discussion on young people's library books in Vadstena (Sweden), meeting for directors of larger public libraries in Vaasa, 10-days course for part-time librarians in Vammala, library meeting of Vaasa district in Vaasa, library meeting of Oulu district in Tornio, 100th anniversary of Tarvasjoki rural library. The library directors in Vaasa discussed among other things social statistics on library users, library law, and "pornographic books". The duty of libraries to cherish freedom of speech and the striving for truth was emphasized.

**8497 Rzut oka na dzieji stowarzyszenia bibliotekarzy Polskich**, Jan Baumgart. *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, 25 (4) October-December 1957, 292-324.

The Association of Polish Librarians has celebrated its 40th anniversary. Its history and activities since 1917 are surveyed. During the Second World War it developed underground activities, helping its members, distributing prohibited literature and saving valuable collections of books. The Association now works to establish the status of librarians by unifying their qualifications, grading and salaries, and by improving their social status. It has 4,500 members and publishes three journals : *Przegląd Biblioteczny*, *Bibliotekarz*, and *Poradnik Bibliotekarza*.

**8498 L'Associazione dei Bibliotecari in Svezia.** [The Swedish Library Association] Nils Sandberg. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 44-46.

The Association, founded in 1920, issues a journal and a series of works on librarianship and bibliography and organises meetings and conferences. There are associations of university and state librarians, of scientific librarians and of public librarians. Collaboration between the last and the Swedish Library Association has in late years resulted in the widespread adoption of a new system of classification for Swedish libraries. Four Swedish libraries receive books by legal deposit ; a fifth deposited copy is used for cataloguing by a central cataloguing agency and is then sent to an appropriate special library.

**8499 American Library Association program of educational exchange for librarians from Italy. The program : its purposes and achievements,** Margaret E. Monroe. *Biblioteche americane*, Roma, Fratelli Palombi ed., 1958, 13-17.

Eleven Italian librarians visited the USA in 1956. In the four months spent in USA, July was devoted to an introductory seminar at Rutgers University in New Brunswick ; in August, September and in the first two weeks of October each Italian librarian spent his time — alone — in one or more libraries ; the last two weeks of October were spent in evaluation of the programme.

**8500 The future of the ACRL University Libraries Section,** Robert H. Muller. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 187-193, 202.

The work of the University Libraries section of the Association of College and Research Libraries has consisted almost exclusively of presenting short programmes at conferences. Some members are satisfied with this ; others are not. Before the section can become more productive, greater continuity of organisation must be ensured. The section's efforts must be co-ordinated with those of the Association. Duplication will thus be avoided. A steering committee met in 1958 to try and determine what should be the activities of the section for the furtherance of the development of university libraries. Section members are asked to consider the new draft constitution of the ACRL, particularly as it effects the links of the section with the parent Association. (*See also The SCAD report : the place of the ACRL in the reorganized ALA*, William H. Carlson, chairman, p. 246-254).

## PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION and STAFF

**8501 Ten years of Fulbright librarians,** Scott Adams. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (6) June 1958, 407-412.

Reviews from reports, some of the experiences and problems that the grantees came up against, and gives a table of Fulbright awards in librarianship and related fields to the end of 1957, stating name, period, county, category and project. Gives advice to would-be applicants.

**8502 Practical results of my Unesco Fellowship,** Hugo Alker. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 238.

In 1950 the writer, who is the Deputy Librarian of Vienna University Library, spent six months visiting 47 libraries in England, France, Denmark and Sweden. While the chief benefits of his tour were the general stimulus, the broadening of outlook and the opportunities for international contacts, he enumerates practical work carried out since his return which was inspired by the example of foreign libraries — namely, the production of a readers' guide to the library, a systematic catalogue, a catalogue of incunabula in the University Library (1958) ; the installation of a microfilm laboratory and the purchase of printing machines including a varityper.

**8503 Education for librarianship — a survey**, N. C. Chakravarty. *IASLIC Bull.*, 3 (3) September 1958, 65-73. References.

Gives a survey of library education from (i) the first library school founded by Melvil Dewey in 1887, the important report by C. C. Williamson in 1923, and the many later attempts to improve library education in the USA up to 1945 ; (ii) post-war trends, the development of library schools in the U.K. and the desire in USA and U.K. to revise syllabi in order to raise the level of content and get away from the emphasis on techniques ; (iii) the under-developed areas, with special reference to the needs of India, where a Five-Year-Plan for library development has been formulated and many trained librarians will be needed.

**8504 Recruitment, training and qualifications for university librarianship**, Valerie Turnbull. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (5) January 1958, 237-246.

The status and salaries of university library staffs are at present unsatisfactory. While juniors have the advantage of being able to combine study for a degree course with their library work, graduate staffs have little incentive other than interest in the work. Improvement must be accompanied by a raising of professional standards. Librarians must earn the right to academic rank by making positive contributions to the nation's educational programme, by giving courses to the student body, by instruction on general bibliographical lines to the research staff, and most importantly, by taking higher degrees and writing more for their professional journals. The most important factor in recruitment is personal contact and the impression librarians make outside the profession. In-service training should form a grounding for professional education at a school of librarianship. The schools would enjoy a higher status if they were located in universities.

**8505 Training of school and children's librarians in Australia**. Children's Libraries Section. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (5) January 1958, 248-252.

In N.S.W. and Victoria formal courses for student teachers are provided in the training colleges. Basic courses on the use of the college library and on school libraries are given to all students, and optional courses of a more advanced nature, leading to certification, are also available. Western Australia has a compulsory course for secondary school trainees and a more elementary optional course for primary students. In all three states vacation courses for practising teachers are available. In S. Australia and Tasmania no formal courses are provided, but teachers may attend preliminary and registration courses at the Public Library of South Australia. Children's librarianship forms an optional part of the registration syllabus, and courses are available, subject to demand, at the State public libraries.

**8506 Library training in Ceylon**, D. A. Redmond. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 230-231.

The Ceylon Institute of Science and Industrial Research (established 1955) required an efficient technical library and a library adviser was requested from Canada under the Colombo Plan. Six trainees commenced a one-year course in January 1957, classes in basic subjects being combined with the setting up of the library. Emphasis was on technical librarianship and the literature, bibliographical tools and methods of science and technology. The Dewey and UDC schemes were adapted as also were ALA and Library of Congress cataloguing rules. The trainees have since taken specialised courses in Canada and elsewhere.

Two two-week courses have been given for untrained persons. The growing library system is hampered by lack of books in the vernacular, lack of funds and trained librarians. Local training on a continuing basis is needed.

- 8507 Kirjastonhoitajien koulutus** [Training of librarians] R. Murhu. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (2) February 1958, 35-38.

*Part-time training* takes place in courses arranged by the State Library Bureau and in teachers' colleges. Since the hours of teaching, mainly on techniques, are few and voluntary in teachers' colleges, the author thinks that the training is inadequate and that certificates should no longer be awarded. The position could be improved by arranging two examinations, both compulsory and voluntary, as has been done in Turku Teachers' College. The Library Bureau's courses are based on a larger programme but more attention should be paid to the theory of librarianship. There is a great need for Finnish textbooks on library history and the Finnish library movement. *Full-time training* began in the School of Social Sciences some ten years ago. Library administration and techniques, bibliography and reference works are well covered. Lectures in readers' guidance and extension work should be added to the course.

- 8508 Aus den Ansprachen und Vorträgen auf dem Bibliothekartag in Fulda** [Library conference in Fulda : extracts from addresses and lectures]. *Z. f. Bib. u. Bib.*, 5 (3) 1958, 173-214.

An account of the conference held at Fulda, May 27-31 1958. Extracts are given from addresses by Hermann Fuchs, Georg Sante, and Gustav Hofmann. Gisela von Busse reports on the library activities of the German Research Society during 1957-58; Wieland Schmidt discusses education for senior positions in scientific libraries (with reports from Frankfort, Hamburg, Cologne, and Munich); and Heinz Kaspers considers the German official salary arrangements and their significance for the library profession.

- 8509 Die Bedeutung der Besoldungsneuordnung für den bibliothekarischen Beruf : ein Bericht zur Besoldungsreform 1957/58** [The importance of the new pay regulations for librarians : a report on the pay reform 1957/58] Heinz Kaspers. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 8 (3) 1 September 1958, 173-194. Tables.

A detailed study of the provisions of the Federal Law of 27th July 1957 governing remuneration of the civil service so far as they concern librarians and an estimate of the probable effects of the reforms on the status of the profession and on recruitment to it.

- 8510 Training for librarianship**, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 5 (2) June 1958, 55-59.

Shows the need for diversification of training for workers in the sphere of public, academic and business libraries. A curriculum for a rapid three-months' course for semi-professionals, a one-year post-graduate B. Lib. Sc. course for professionals, and a further one-year M. Lib. Sc. course or preferably doctorate course for leaders is outlined.

**8511 Le scuole di biblioteconomia e di archivistica** [Library science and archives schools] Lamberto Bravi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 318-322.

Describes library schools in Italy and abroad, and finds fault with the actual organization of Italian ones in Rome and Naples and proposes the institution of a university faculty of library science and archives comprising various branches.

**8512 Training of documentation technicians in Poland**, Zygmunt Majewski. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (4) November 1958, 101-104.

Outlines the organisation of scientific and technical documentation in Poland and the requirements in a documentalist. Discusses the work of a documentation technician and gives details of the curriculum and hours spent on each subject, for the training of documentalists which is shortly to be implemented.

**8513 Second thoughts on the education of librarians**, J. W. Perry. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (1) July 1958, 24-27.

It is argued that the shortage of highly qualified librarians and the meagre recognition of librarianship as a profession stems from misdirected professional educational programmes. Emphasis first on techniques and later on "social significance" has led to separation of the study of librarianship from the field of knowledge in which it aims to operate. A scheme is proposed to integrate studies of librarianship and bibliography in university courses which would correct this situation. It would require co-operation from other departments in the university but would benefit them and their graduates who would be more aware of the history and literature of their special fields. Cataloguing and classification would be abandoned until later and modern languages, classics, science, etc., substituted. The result would be graduates more suited to be turned into capable librarians.

**8514 Human relations training for librarians?** Le Moyne W. Anderson and Bill L. Kell. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 227-229.

Argues that apart from library school training producing some "intellectual monstrosities" it also covers nearly every aspect of librarianship except that of human behaviour. In recent years much has been learned and much attention is now paid to psychology, sociology and related fields whereby people can be trained in the ways in which people actually influence one another. Industry and many professions (e.g. medicine, law, teaching, etc.) are now including such studies in their training courses and curricula. It is suggested that the subject of human relations should also be a part of education for librarianship.

**8515 Library recruiting in the Southeast**, I. T. Littleton. *Southeastern Librarian*, 8 (3) Fall 1958, 81-85.

Librarians in the Southeastern USA are concerned about the recruitment of library staff. The most influential factor is the individual librarian. Others are publicity, the use of libraries, work experience in libraries and library education. Recruiting programmes must consider these factors and a study was made among colleges and universities. The ALA recognises the person-to-person approach in recruiting. Women's organizations submit names of good prospective recruits to the State recruiting chairman and librarians follow up the contact. Schools also provide names and printed information is available.

Articles have been published in lay journals and newspapers. Mass media of communication could be used more effectively. Information about librarianship is disseminated in various ways. Pamphlets are issued. High school library clubs are bringing in recruits. Scholarships are sometimes offered. Library work experience is most important. More effort is necessary by librarians. Children's librarians have been successful with schemes involving training and awards. One-day internships with senior school students have been successful in attracting recruits, as has library education at undergraduate level. Financial assistance is available where staffs are paid on a twelve months basis but students attend library school for a quarter of the year. Work study with a term working alternating with a term of study covering a two-year period have been tried. Long-range recruiting planning is necessary and top-level administrators must co-operate to improve salaries and the status of librarians as well as personnel policies.

**8516 Recruitment — university librarian's point of view,** Reno W. Bupp. *Southeastern Librarian*, 8 (3) Fall 1958, 95-98.

Estimates of the number of vacancies for professional librarians which exist vary considerably and there is need for study. A two-fold solution is necessary : (i) to get more recruits ; (ii) to make better use of the librarians we have. More clerical workers are necessary. The individual librarian exercises the greatest influence and must educate assistants, not exploit them. Clerical workers can be given opportunities to train for librarianship. Pre-professional training programmes have the dual purpose of filling vacancies and recruiting promising personnel. Subject specialists are needed, and some graduates prefer research to teaching or practice in their fields. University librarians should be aware of scholarships and loan funds. Library salaries are too low and librarians should organise and become vocal in their demands. The best advertising is a good service.

**8517 How to start a library school,** Robert B. Downs. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (6) June 1958, 399-405. Illus.

Discusses the establishment of library schools abroad using as examples those set up in Tokyo and Ankara. The problems and successes are reviewed, the lack of qualified people and the language and custom barriers being the chief problems. The lack of qualified people was overcome by using trained American librarians and gradually replacing them with local staff, funds being supplied by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations. The need for cordial relations between educational and government library agencies is stressed and also the fact that both staff and financial aid are of only temporary nature.

**8518 On applying for a post,** P. Havard-Williams. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (5) August 1958, 111-113.

Practical advice on the importance of reading advertisements, application forms and "further particulars" correctly and supplying information which will give an honest picture of the applicant. Quality of presentation and notes on traits displayed at interviews are also emphasised.

**LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national**

**8519 "Public baths, milk bar and city library": thoughts on a visit to some European libraries in 1957**, L. Wertheimer. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (1) July 1958, 20-23. Illus.

In general, librarians of the Old World appear to be as aware as their American counterparts of the problems to be faced and show realism and resourcefulness in their approach to the solutions. Open access in Germany is being watched with a critical eye. Some university libraries with closed access are dropping classification to concentrate on cataloguing. Microfilm is not being well received. Readers prefer print in place of a microfilm reader. Well-designed new buildings are being erected though in some cases the service to readers is not so far advanced, but there are instances where books normally restricted in use are being made more freely available. Noted too are examples of efficient and effective book selection methods.

**8520 Sonderheft Niederösterreich** [A special number devoted to Lower Austria]. *Biblos*, 7 (3) 1958, 107-163. Illus.

This district is rich in monastic libraries still housed in the buildings of monastic foundations. Notable among them is that of Altenburg built in the Baroque style after the Thirty Years' War. A certain number of mss. survived the plunderings of Hussites and Lutherans and the early catalogues of these are enumerated. Other libraries noted are those of Göttweig, Geras and Zwettl. There is also a bibliography of the most important poet of the district, the 19th century Robert Hamerling.

**8521 Biblioteksdirektørens foredrag** [Director of the Danish Libraries' speech] Robert L. Hansen. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (8) November 1958. 455-466.

The forthcoming revision of the Public Libraries Act would mainly deal with the size of the state grants. A more fundamental revision should consider: state grants of money to spend on audio-visual materials; permission to borrow at the library found most convenient and not only at the local one; a uniting of library systems of small communities; the size of the grants from the counties to be homogenous; the smallest unit obtaining state grants in the countryside altered to be the area of the local school system; the libraries of a local community — whether united or not — to be regarded as a unity by allotting state grants; regional libraries to relieve the work of the central libraries and library service to be obligatory. The committee working on standards for library buildings has published the first part of its work. An intensive use of the book-van is needed to improve library service in the countryside, now often inadequate due to lack of trained parish librarians.

**8522 Las bibliotecas y los servicios bibliotecarios en el Japon** [Libraries and library services in Japan] María Teresa Chávez. *Bol. Asoc. Mexicana Bib.*, 1 (2-3) January-June 1958, 67-69.

Briefly describes the development of libraries from the time (529-710) of the first library, the temple libraries, the governor-training libraries and the nobles' libraries. The 17th century marks the beginning of modern times with the spread of education and the use of libraries by the general public, followed later

by the introduction of the principles of democracy and equality of opportunity after 1868. The first modern library is that of the Imperial Library founded in 1862. Development in the 20th century has been rapid. The new educational system has led to the establishment of many libraries in all kinds of schools. The Japanese School L.A. was established and a law promoted in 1953. There are 496 college and university libraries, and 28,876 school libraries. The Association of Special Libraries is concerned with about 1,000 libraries. Between 1951-54 about 7,000 persons were trained for librarianship. The National School of Librarians was founded in 1921 and the library school at Keio University in 1951. The Japanese L.A. was founded in 1892 with 23 members ; today it has 2,300. The *Library Review* has been published since 1907 and a Library Week held annually since 1923. It has published books on librarianship and is studying the problems of : (i) development of libraries ; (ii) rationalization of methods ; (iii) media of communication ; (iv) mechanisation of technical services. Modern library buildings are to be seen in Tokio, Osaka, and especially the National Assembly Library founded 1948.

**8523 Scientific, technical and commercial service : a survey and a plan,** E. H. Leatham. *N.Z. Libs.*, 21 (4) June-July 1958, 81-87. References.

In 1945 the N.Z.L.A. approved a scheme for developing technical and commercial library service, but owing to the slowness of regional development and the shortage of suitably qualified librarians very little has been achieved. While public libraries are offering some services, stocks and staff knowledge are sadly inadequate. It is suggested that for the next few years the services can only be given through the public libraries from a unit based on the National Library Service. The unit would rely to some extent on the large public libraries for materials requested but would gradually build up its own collection.

**8524 A plan for the development of scientific and technical library and information services in South Africa, considered as a national resource,** Hazel Mews. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (4) April 1958, 134-136.

A summary of a memorandum indicating points to be considered : (i) to build up scientific and technical information services at strategic points ; (ii) to train university students in the use of books and libraries ; (iii) to encourage scientific institutions and factories to set up their own information services ; (iv) to train information officers and keep them up-to-date with developments overseas ; (v) to provide for the production of the necessary bibliographical tools.

**8525 Ourselves as others see us,** D. H. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (2) October 1958, 37-38.

Two reports on South African library facilities have recently become available. Each is written with reference to practice overseas, in the Netherlands and U.S. It is noted that the quality of book provision and reader guidance is low ; that staffing difficulties are retarding progress, and that not all overseas practice is relevant in S. Africa and vice versa. It is recommended that closer co-operation should exist between the different types of library, and that all ought to have a stated book selection policy.

**8526 Rationaliseringssundersökningens inledningsskede** [Rationalisation survey] Bengt Holmström. *Biblioteksläget*, 43 (10) 1958, 743-744.

Work methods and library organisation are subjects of a nationwide survey,

sponsored by the Swedish government, the Confederation of Swedish Cities and the Swedish Librarians' Union. The work which started in February 1958, is conducted by a committee of five persons with the author in charge. The first stage has been an inventory of the present situation through inquiries and work samplings. The next phase will be an analysis of methods and operations, with special regard to possible simplification, mechanization and centralization of library routines, together with study of the problems of work distribution, localities and equipment. The results of similar surveys abroad, mainly in the USA, will be used for comparison.

**8527 Biblioteche americane** [Libraries in the USA]. Rome, Fratelli Palombi ed., 1958, 29-208. Bibliog.

Contains : Guiding principles in public library service, Lowell A. Martin ; Development of the American public library, Enzo Bottasso ; General organisation and technical services, Sauro Pesante (refers particularly to Cincinnati P.L., and Hamilton County L.) ; Information services, Maria Sofia Gamerra (includes notes on telephone service and the business branch) ; Adult education, e.g. discussions, exhibitions, film shows and concerts, Ernesto Giangrasso ; University and college libraries, Anna Tamagnone ; Library buildings and furniture, Michelangelo Gallo ; Extension of public library services (through the Library Services Act and state library commissions), Alberto Guarino ; Special libraries, (for special groups of persons, e.g. blind, handicapped, and those serving firms and societies) Angela Daneu Lattanzi ; Research libraries (including notes on centralised cataloguing and union catalogues) Angela Daneu Lattanzi.

**8528 Revised Depository library legislation now before Congress**, Benjamin E. Powell. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (5) May 1958, 343-345.

The legislation under which the depository library system operates has been revised only slightly since 1895. Since 1956 the Public Documents Committee has been active in the interest of new depository library legislation. The sub-committee to study Federal Printing and Paperwork, also interested, offered to canvas opinions of librarians and draft new legislation to present to Congress if the Public Documents Committee would prepare a questionnaire. A bill based on the replies was introduced. The basis of the new provisions is to increase the number of libraries eligible to receive federal documents ; to increase the percentage of official publications to be distributed, and to relax the requirement that every depository retain permanently on its shelves practically all the publications.

**8529 Library services to the nation**, John G. Larenz, and others. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (5) May 1958, 334-338. Photo.

The Library Services Branch of the Office of Education is divided into three sections : (i) Specialist for school and children's libraries, which surveys new and traditional ways to promote library services to children and young people in the USA and other countries ; (ii) Specialist for college and research, which makes available information which will facilitate the development of library services supporting higher education and research ; (iii) Public library specialist, responsible for compilation of statistics, general advisory and consultative services, establishment and maintenance of liaison with government agencies, and organisation concerned with public library services. These specialists describe in some detail the basic work in their fields and outline plans for future efforts.

**LIBRARY CO-OPERATION and UNION CATALOGUES**

- 8530 Exchange of publications in South and South East Asia**, P. Sheel. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 5 (2) June 1958, 52-54.

Mentions the part played by Unesco in sponsoring agreements between various countries with regard to the exchange of publications. Analyses some of the problems, such as lack of national bibliographies, conditions of the book trade, the language barrier, and shows how Instdoc's publications attempt to provide a solution for the quick dissemination of scientific information.

- 8531 L'utilisation des procédés photographiques lors de la constitution des catalogues collectifs régionaux en Allemagne du sud** [The use of photographic methods in the compilation of the regional union catalogues in South Germany] Hans Cordes. *Libri*, 8 (2) 1958, 154-199.

Describes in detail the equipment, compilation and costs of the union catalogues at Munich (1m. entries) and Stuttgart ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. entries) made within one year by means of microfilm methods.

- 8532 Bibliotekssamarbejde i England** [Library co-operation in Great Britain] Ellen Thorsen. Copenhagen, Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor, 1958. 32p. Illus., references.

Gives the historical development and the present state of British Library co-operation. Describes the National Central Library and its departments, the Scottish Central Library, the Irish Central Library for Students, the Regional Library Systems and their union catalogues and subject specialization schemes, the university and special libraries' part in co-operation, and international loans. Mentions the proposals for re-organization made by Robert F. Vollans in his Report 1952 and by the National Central Library and the National Committee on Regional Library Co-operation in *Recommendations on Library Co-operation, 1954*.

- 8533 Sul catalogo collettivo delle biblioteche italiane. Appunti di teoria e considerazioni metodologiche** [On the union catalogue of Italian libraries : theory and practice] V. Carini Dainotti. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (1-2) January-April 1958, 114-147.

Points out the aims and functions of a union catalogue as shown in the writings from various countries, explaining the difference between the term *catalogo unico* (e.g. the German *Gesamtkatalog*) and *catalogo collettivo* which simply collects entries for works held by more than one library. Though the Italian is called *catalogo unico*, the name *catalogo collettivo* is more appropriate for its structure and function : the location of titles. Italian works may be found in some copyright libraries and, since 1886, through the *Bollettino delle pubblicazioni italiane ricevute per diritto di stampa*, published by the National Central Library in Florence. Foreign books have been recorded since 1886 in the *Bollettino delle opere moderne straniere possedute dalle biblioteche governative italiane*. For works of the 16th-18th centuries Italy has no bibliographies. Criticisms of the union catalogue are that : (i) it is no longer a general national union catalogue, but a Roman one ; (ii) preparation is too slow ; (iii) there is duplication of work because existing bibliographical tools are not used. The author proposes the adoption of the

"Pluralsystem", i.e. the division of the union catalogue into several different series : (i) foreign publications, (ii) Italian publications under authors' names, (iii) publications of organisations, (iv) anonymous publications. (See also **Il catalogo collettivo delle biblioteche italiane**, Laura De Felice Olivieri. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 230-246).

**8534 Catalogo collettivo delle biblioteche degli Istituti dell'Università di Roma** [Union-catalogue of the libraries of the University Institutes in Rome] Fernanda Ascarelli. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 247-249.

The author, director of the University Central Library in Rome, describes the work on the union-catalogue of the books which belong to some University Institutes. The union-catalogue of periodicals will be prepared later.

**8535 Library co-operation in South Africa : the next move ?** F. G. van der Reit. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (1) July 1958, 4-7.

The library resources of the Union are surveyed briefly. It is pointed out that interlending of books is cumbersome and time consuming due to lack of union-catalogue facilities. Photocopying services are rare. To borrow periodical material is easier due to use of *Catalogue of Union Periodicals*. Attention should be paid to co-operative purchasing and specialisation and in this respect university and special libraries could give a lead. Five projects for immediate attention are suggested.

**8536 International library loans : problems encountered at the Library of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences**, M. N. Perfilev. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 225-227.

Since 1956 the Library has made reciprocal loan arrangements with 80 leading libraries in 25 countries. At present it is not possible for the USSR to follow the centralized system of lending recommended by IFLA because there is no union catalogue of books held by the most important libraries nor the bibliographical reference service for handling requests. Loans have to be organized independently by several of the country's libraries. This practice is also followed by libraries in Poland, Czechoslovakia, China and India. Unfortunately the National Central Library (U.K.) will only deal with the Lenin State Library as the national centre. Libraries should have laboratories for providing photocopies and microfilms of books so that copies of rare works and current periodicals could be lent without restriction. The standardization of request forms, the speeding up of delivery and the improvement of bibliographical information given should be settled by international conference.

**8537 The Russian exchange program at Columbia University**, Karol Maichel. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 254-258.

Description of exchange programme evolved by Columbia University over the past two years with similar institutions in Russia for the exchange of publications, particularly out-of-print items, and other material that cannot be obtained by 'on the spot' purchase. Generally, a 'volume for volume' arrangement is followed. Now, almost 50% of out-of-print Soviet material is supplied on microfilm.

- 8538 Our experiences of agricultural library co-operation in socialist countries,** Miroslav Novak. *Q. Bull. IAALD*, 3 (4) October 1958, 161-164.

Scientific institutes in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, China, Korea, Hungary, Germany, Poland, Roumania and USSR signed an agreement in 1956 for the closest co-operation in the exchange of materials and information in agriculture, forestry and related sciences. They agreed to exchange two copies of all their own publications of importance, including lists of periodicals and accessions, and also photocopies and microfilms of scientific literature. The mutual exchange of literature is independent of all commercial considerations and thus no principle of reciprocity is required. Similar agreements, with more detail, were made in 1957 and it is hoped that other agricultural libraries throughout the world will also take part in this form of co-operation.

- 8539 Aspects of library co-operation,** Ralph T. Esterquest. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 203-208.

As a generalization college libraries on one level and university libraries on a higher level tend to collect similar materials, mainly to suit the curricula, and commonly reject similar materials. The colleges turn to the universities for unusual materials and the universities in their turn look to the greatest libraries, such as Harvard and LC for their unusual requests. This means that the larger libraries are carrying a disproportionate burden of interlibrary loans. Except for some subject specialisation schemes, the Farmington Plan is the notable example of co-operative acquisition of materials which *may* be wanted. Such schemes should be extended but depend very much on the willingness to co-operate. Advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The next step is to ensure that complete coverage of American publications (similar to schemes inaugurated in Britain) is achieved. Another example is the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Project (Jan. 1956-) which acquires 148 titles and provides lending positives to libraries subscribing. Modern library co-operation offers a wider variety of resources and is more concerned with creating access to materials than with actual ownership.

## NATIONAL and GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

- 8540 The State Library of Western Australia,** F. A. Sharr. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (4) October 1957, 161-163.

Since 1st December 1955 the library has been administered by the Library Board of Western Australia and policy and methods differ from those in use in other areas. An integrated lending and reference service is provided for the whole state, books being allocated to circulation stock or State Library stock according to likely use but available on request at any library. The State Library is organised in departments as follows : Western Australian History ; Business, science and technology ; Literature and the Arts ; Social Sciences, philosophy and religion ; Information Centre and bibliographical centre. Departmental librarians are responsible for book selection, stock maintenance and dealing with all enquiries within the subject field. All ordering, accessioning cataloguing and administration have been taken over by the Board H.Q. Requests for inter-library loans are handled initially by the Bibliographical Centre,

which separates those in circulation stock and passes the remainder to the appropriate subject librarian. In all cases where another copy cannot be obtained and where a photocopy is unsuitable the State Library copy is loaned.

- 8541 Die Restaurierwerkstätte der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek** [The repair workshop of the Austrian National Library] Otto Wächter. *Biblos*, 7 (2) 1958, 68-73. Illus.

Thanks to the initiative of the Director of the National Library and with the help of the Ministry of Education, it was possible to set up a workshop for restoration and repairs of mss., books, pictures, etc., with the latest scientific aids to such work. That it was needed is shown by the fact that 25,000 books from the "Prunksaal" are awaiting repair.

- 8542 Visita alla Scuola Bibliotecaria di Stato di Sofia** [Visit to the State Library School, Sofia] Manlio Dazzi. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 16-20.

Remarks on the state of Italian studies in, and cultural relations with, Bulgaria, followed by an account of the State Library in Sofia, which acts not only as a national library but also as a co-ordinating agency for libraries in Bulgaria. It has 600,000v. arranged by size and number, and there are 700 readers a day. There are author and classified catalogues; a subject catalogue is in preparation. A bibliographical institute and a library press are attached, and training courses for librarians are organised.

- 8543 K činnosti knihoven čs. akademie věd** [The Library of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences] František Horák. *Knihovník*, 3 (7) September 1958, 215-226.

In 1953 a new Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences was created by Act of Government. Its Central Library was based on the collections of the old Academy, the Czech Royal Society, and Masaryk Academy of Labour, which then ceased their existence. Various institutes and laboratories (65 in all) affiliated to the Academy have in addition their own libraries. The Central Library arranges international exchanges of publications, provides loans from abroad and staff training. Funds for purchase of foreign journals and books are primarily assigned to individual institutes for their specialized needs.

- 8544 Information services in Czechoslovakia and their organisation**, Ing. Jiří Spirit. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (4) November 1958, 105-109.

Describes the work of the three main central institutions which make up the scientific, technical and economic information system in Czechoslovakia. These are The Central Technical Library, Prague; The scientific and technical information service of the State Office for Patents and Standardisation; The Institute for Technical and Economical Information. There is a list of 25 Czechoslovak State Libraries of a scientific character, giving figures of book-stocks and current periodicals. The problem of co-ordinating the work is to be met by the creation of a Central Office to act as a directing and co-ordinating component in co-operation with a specialised three-stage network located separately in the particular branches of industry.

- 8545 Pikimmältä Prahan kirjastoissa** [A brief visit to libraries in Prague] S. Hnen. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (3) March 1958, 76-79.

The author tells of the collections and functions of the University Library and the Slovanská knihovná, the latter being a collection of Slavic books. The University Library, rich in old manuscripts and incunabula, is also the National Library of the country. The Museum of National Literature in an old monastery is unique as to its buildings and valuable collections.

- 8546 Atomenergikommisionens Bibliotek** [The Library of the Danish Atomic Energy Commission] Torkil Olsen. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (7) October 1958, 361-368. Illus., plan.

This library at Risø, 20 miles west of Copenhagen, was erected in 1957 and covers 11,800 sq. feet. It contains a periodicals room, reading room and open stack area, stacks in the basement and staff rooms. The library serves the Research Establishment and also public libraries through the Danish library system. Atomic energy literature from the USA, Great Britain and many other countries is received. Many reports are in microcard form. An acquisitions list is issued weekly. There is a staff of nine and the annual fund for books, periodicals and binding is Dan. cr. 100,000 (£5,000).

- 8547 The Royal Music Library : some account of its provenance and associations**, A. Hyatt King. *Book Collector*, 7 (3) Autumn 1958, 241-252. Facsimis.

The King's Music Library was deposited on loan in the British Museum by King George V in March 1911 and was presented to the Museum by Queen Elizabeth II in November 1957. The library reflects the musical interests of ten generations of English royalty. Provenance is noted from armorial bearings, initials on bindings, autograph signatures, manuscript notes, bookplates, and stamps.

- 8548 The National Library for the Blind.** *Bookseller*, (2756) October 18, 1958, 1568-70.

The 75th annual report contains a history of the library which began on October 9th, 1882 in Hampstead. At first the library was only open on one afternoon a week, but later this was extended and parcels of books were sent out to distant readers. The subscription was one penny a week and the library relied on voluntary support for a long time. Since 1927 40% of the total income has been derived from local government authorities. Comparisons show that in 1895 there were 3,200v. ; in 1918 100,000v. and an annual income of £6,000 ; in 1957 335,850v. and 6,500 new volumes added in one year.

- 8549 Books for the blind**, Margaret Cardwell. *Books* (320) November-December 1958, 177-179.

The two main sources of Braille and Moon books in England are the National Library for the Blind, London, and the Students' Library of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, London. Stock of the former, including its Northern Branch : 300,000v. ; circulation (1957) 350,000v., amongst 10,000 registered readers of all ages. The Students' Library supplies those studying for examinations and in the professions. Stock : 24,000v. ; circulation over 10,000v. per annum. Both libraries lend books to registered readers free of charge. Most

volumes are transcribed by hand, excepting musical scores and those in Moon type which are machine printed. Each library has trained its own sighted voluntary transcribers who are expert Brailists. There are blind transcribers who work from dictation and blind copyists who work at home. Before binding, the embossed sheets are usually treated with latex to harden them and preserve the dots. About 45,000 Braille volumes are printed annually at the Institute.

**8550 National Library of Science and Technology gets under way.**  
*Bookseller*, October 25, 1958, 1624-1628.

The Lending Library Unit, as it calls itself at present, has already the largest collection of Russian literature in Western Europe, and possibly in the western world. A translating programme is to be started. Microfilms, etc. are being considered, but storage presents no problems yet, nor do scientists like using films. The library is primarily interested in serial publications. Russian books are an exception, since new developments often appear first in book form in Russia. A complete selection of serials is expected in all aspects of science and industry, including agriculture, but not clinical medicine. The old Science Museum Library stock is a large proportion, but extra copies will be needed to give 90% availability on demand. Old stock not available from Science Museum presents a problem, as the demand for it is not known. The Library is to keep as few stock records as possible, using existing catalogues and bibliographies instead of making its own. The Library's relationship to other libraries in the country is considered.

**8551 [75 years of the Hungarian Central Technical Library.]** Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Jubileumi Évkönyve 1883-1958. Budapest, 1958, 7-137. Biblog.

The spread of technical knowledge and industrialization in the 19th century led to the presentation to the public by the Minister of Religion and Education in June 1883 of the Museum of Technology and Industry with its library of 100v. and 31 periodicals. In 1897 the library merged with the library in the industrial school making a stock of 6,203v. and 150 periodicals, used by 3-4,000 readers a year. After the setbacks of the 1914-18 war, the library made rapid progress under its librarian Géza Káplány who introduced new cataloguing and classification methods. He proposed the creation of a Hungarian documentation centre in 1938 but the war of 1939-45 forced the library to close its doors and it was not until 1949 that the Technical Documentation Centre was started and merged with the library. With the development of documentation services and special libraries, a government decree of 1956 recognised the library as the centre of the network of technical libraries. At the beginning of 1956 a former palace was adapted to provide much-needed premises for the library ; at the time of this 75 years' jubilee the building is ready for occupation.

**8552 Il problema della Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II in Roma** [The problem of the Victor Immanuel II National Central Library in Rome] Simplex. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 1-6.

The National Central Library of Rome has been housed since its foundation in 1873, in the 15th-century building of the Collegio Romano, which it shares with three other institutions. The congestion and awkwardness of its building has prompted the production, since 1917, of six proposals for its extension or

re-housing. Ominous signs of deterioration in the structure have become apparent since 1953, necessitating the closing of the library to readers, and four schemes for re-housing the library are now under consideration.

**8553 Le biblioteche ministeriali in Italia** [Libraries of Italian ministries] Lamberto Bravi. *Amministrazione civile*, 2 (14) July 1958, 67-72. Illus.

Describes the scope, activity and collections of twenty-four Roman administrative and ministerial libraries, particularly the Ministry of the Interior library where the author is chief librarian.

**8554 Conservazione e ordinamento delle pubblicazioni minori pervenute per diritto di stampa** [Conservation and arrangement of less important publications received by copyright] Benvenuto Righini. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 277-292.

The importance of minor publications, e.g. postcards and publicity placards, is pointed out. Their arrangement in the principal national libraries of the world is described. In particular, proposals are made for the two national central libraries of Rome and Florence, and for the libraries of the chief towns of Italy.

**8555 A milestone in the development of Raffles Library**, L. M. Harrod. *Malayan Lib. Group Newslet.*, 3 (1) May 1958, 1-3.

It is believed that the new Raffles National Library Ordinance, 1957, is the only legislation to provide for one library organisation to be both a free public library, a national library and also a bibliographical and book exchange centre. Government funds are provided, an advisory board has been set up and printed material is legally deposited. It is confidently expected that the work of the library will expand rapidly and more staff will be required for the extended services.

**8556 Library of the Academy of the Rumanian People's Republic**, Ion Crișan. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 237.

The scientific work of the Library began at the end of last century when it was given its collection of manuscripts and printed matter to preserve and arrange. It has now become the focal point of bibliographical research in Rumania starting with the compiling of a national bibliography: the sections on books cover from 1508-1830, 1831-1951; the periodical section from 1820-1906, 1907-1951. There is also a catalogue of Rumanian and Greek manuscripts. Other bibliographical works include a retrospective bibliography of Rumanian science and bibliographies of Rumanian scientists, of Rumanian translations of world classics, the history and organization of Rumanian libraries. A session on Bibliology and Documentation was held in December 1955 in Bucharest. The Library wishes to strengthen relations with foreign libraries engaged in retrospective scientific bibliography and bibliological research.

## UNIVERSITY and COLLEGE LIBRARIES

**8557 Teachers' College libraries in South Australia**, Joan H. Shaw. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (4) October 1957, 164.

Teacher training in S. Australia began in 1876. Apart from a period of

university control 1900-21 it has remained the responsibility of the Education Department. In 1927 the Adelaide Teachers' College moved to a new building which included a library designed to accommodate 50 students. This rapidly became inadequate for the growing student enrolment, which last year was 725. Students have made extensive use of the Barr Smith Library and the Public Library. This year a new college has been established at Wattle Park, a suburb 5 miles from Adelaide ; its library accommodates 100 students and it has adequate bookstock, an AV aids room, work room and office. Extensions are also planned to Adelaide Teachers' College Library. A full-time librarian was appointed in 1951 and an assistant in 1954. The library has 7,700v., mainly for academic and professional courses, and 70 periodicals are received and circulated. Lectures on library use are given to incoming and outgoing students.

- 8558 The undergraduate and the services he needs,** Beatrice P. Wines. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (4) October 1957, 169-174.

The determining factors in service to undergraduates are size of institution, layout of buildings and patterns of instruction. In a small institution it is much easier to assist the student in his work and help him to form good reading habits, easier too, to gain the co-operation of the staff. Most universities are becoming ever larger, and the tendency is for graduate and research interests to squeeze out the undergraduate. In America a few universities, e.g. Princeton and Northwestern, allow students the run of the general collection without supervision or guidance ; the general practice has been the provision of Browsing Rooms but a full-scale separate library for undergraduates is becoming regarded as the ultimate solution, e.g. at Harvard, Columbia, Iowa and Michigan. At Sydney a special collection of 18,000v. has been placed on open access, only a few dozen of the most-used books being kept behind the counter. Some universities organise their undergraduate libraries on a subject-departmental basis, e.g. London, Harvard, Colorado and Nebraska. The student requires to have the full resources of the library indicated to him and most universities attempt to provide introductory courses.

- 8559 Aspects of library provision for undergraduates,** K. W. Humphries. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (10) October 1958, 306-310.

Whilst the provision of daily newspapers can in general be left to student unions, halls of residence and other bodies, the provision of books for undergraduates presents a problem. Students tend to spend less on buying text-books and expect the university to meet their needs. Each university hall of residence now usually houses a library. In most cases the university provides for extracurricular reading, but for the latter students also make considerable use of large municipal libraries, such as those in Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow. The writer, who draws upon his experience at Birmingham University Library, also refers to the "reserve" collections and "browsing rooms" to be found in American universities.

- 8560 Standards for library service in colleges of technology :** a report compiled by a committee of the Sub-section for Colleges of Technology and Further Education, University and Research Section, The Library Association 1957. 16p.

These minimum standards cover in detail function, planning, size, bookstock, bookfund, staff, cataloguing and classification. The main recommendations

are : (i) an experienced Chartered Librarian must be in charge and there must be sufficient full-time staff to ensure that the library remains open during college hours ; (ii) departmental libraries should only be provided for departments distantly situated in separate buildings ; (iii) seating for 10% of the students (part-time students count as one-fifth) ; (iv) size of library equals the number of seats times 25 sq. ft., and an additional 20% of that total for the librarian's office and book store ; (v) the initial grant should be £10,000 for 10,000v. including periodicals, rising to a bookstock of ten volumes per student ; (vi) the bookfund should be between £800-1,750 for small and medium sized colleges, and more according to a formula given, for larger colleges where the requirements of students and levels of teaching vary considerably.

**8561 Biblioteche universitarie e biblioteche speciali di facoltà ed istituti nella crisi dell'università** [University libraries and the crisis of faculty and special libraries] Alberto Guarino. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 21-30.

The eleven Italian university libraries derive their main support from the state ; the university authorities tend to disregard them and to interest themselves more in the numerous separate faculty or institute libraries. Thus the university libraries are in financial straits, while the faculty libraries flourish. Resources are squandered and dispersed, and both work and books are duplicated. Cataloguing and classification practice should be standardised, but lack of suitably trained and qualified professional staff hinders this. The central university libraries are heavily used, though few readers make full use of their resources, especially in bibliography. More funds are needed, but still more necessary is co-ordination, whereby the university library may become the centre of administrative and technical services to all libraries in the university, with a union catalogue, central acquisitions department, and supervision of the faculty libraries. Quicker results might be obtained by voluntary action within the universities than by pressing for legislative changes.

**8562 Bibliothèques universitaires en Pologne** [University libraries in Poland] Helena Wieckowska. *Libri*, 8 (2) 1958, 106-116.

Discusses some of the problems of reconstruction after the war, organisation of departmental libraries, teaching the use of libraries, and the building up of a closer collaboration between university librarians in the eight university libraries of Cracow, Warsaw, Lublin, Lódz (and also the Catholic University), Toruń, Poznań, and Wrocław (formerly Breslau).

**8563 University library progress, July 1957-June 1958**, S. I. Malan. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (2) October 1958, 46-52.

Developments are noted in education for librarianship, special collections and purchases, donations, re-organisation and publications.

**8564 Våra vetenskapliga bibliotek under två år 1956-58** [Our university and special libraries during two years, 1956-58] Uno Willers. *Biblioteksladet*, 43 (8) 1958, 573-579.

The university library at Lund has been rebuilt and additional space has been erected. Uppsala U.L. is planning to increase its capacity in similar ways. The Chalmers Institute of Technology, Gothenburg, will have its new library

building completed in about one year, with shelf space for 1m. vols., four large reading rooms and several rooms for individual research. The Royal Library at Stockholm is going through a process of expansion. A mezzanine floor has been put into the central part of the attic ; two elevators and a carrier tube system have been put in. The whole interior of the library will gradually be rebuilt, thus doubling the capacity of the building. A nearby air-raid shelter will house the major part of the rare books in Electrolux Compactus stacks. Many other libraries will also have their housing problems solved in interesting ways, and library budgets have been raised. Work on the national bibliography is progressing.

**8565 The shape of things to come : a symposium. II. College and university libraries, 1984,** Richard Harwell. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 726-729.

Colleges will develop well-organised, live collections aiming at quality rather than size ; wise weeding will be cheaper than new buildings and also permit better long-term plans. University libraries will continue to grow, but will tend to build up research libraries around core collections similar to those in college libraries. The librarians will be more generally accepted as participants in the college and university community. There will be more distinction between professional and non-professional duties and also more specialist librarians, both for collections and for technical processes. Although new equipment will be used, e.g. punched cards, information retrieval devices, closed-circuit television, teletype for interlibrary use, books will remain as the best packaged form of information. More services will be developed : (i) in classrooms, students will be directed to use the library more ; (ii) research centres, co-operative storage, and bibliographic centres ; (iii) co-operative book acquisition.

**8566 Facing the future : on the way to new college library standards,** Felix E. Hirsch. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 197-200.

The challenge to university libraries in the 1960's must be met by adequate development and status. For these purposes the ACRL Committee on Standards is preparing new college library standards which it is hoped will be approved by members in 1959. These standards relate only to those institutions which confine themselves to undergraduate instruction and/or graduate work on the master's level. Separate standards have been prepared for junior college libraries. From the general principles the following are extracted : (i) the library should receive 5-7% of the total educational budget of the institution ; (ii) the librarian should be directly responsible to the president or head of the academic programme ; (iii) there should be at least three professional librarians in each library and all should have academic status with similar salary scales and benefits to those enjoyed by the faculty ; (iv) the library should have at least 40,000v. for 600 students, plus 10,000 more for every 200 additional students, up to a total of about 300,000v. ; (v) there should be seats for 25-33% of the students ; (vi) close interlibrary co-operation is urged.

**8567 The flooding tide . . .** Donald Coney. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 179-184.

As the figure of enrolment continues to rise in the next decade, the University of California library must plan ahead to meet new demands. These are : (i) growth

in the content of the curriculum which will show increased attention to science and technology. More money will be needed for periodicals and for binding and the humanities will have difficulty in getting a just representation. (ii) Stiffer entrance qualifications and smaller classes (ratio of faculty to students expected to be reduced from 1 : 20 to 1 : 15 or 1 : 12) will lead to a better quality student ; students who will be keen and able to study on their own. Thus (iii) more space and seating will be required. Estimated that seating should be provided for 25-33% of the students. (iv) Increase in number of faculty will be reflected in demands for many additional titles. (v) As more departments arise or grow bigger, the departmental libraries must also be developed and this will mean a certain change of policy in book selection involving much greater duplication of some books and reference tools. (vi) The examples of Harvard and Michigan in providing especially for undergraduates may be copied. (vii) Some libraries will need to establish a storage library for less-used materials.

**8568 The library in the community college,** Edward Mapp. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 194-196.

To meet the need in the USA for more trained technicians at the sub-professional levels community colleges, offering two-year courses, complete in themselves, have been created. There are 11 such colleges in New York State and others are being planned. The courses are mainly technical and commercial but also include general higher education in the arts and social sciences. The library in these institutions must match up to the range of subjects studied and the level of education. It is likely to become a collection of special libraries. Since the student body forms a very mixed group there is need for giving instruction to students in the use of the library, the variety of resources, the method of research, and guidance in reading in close association with staff members. The librarian should attend faculty meetings and take part in discussions on the curriculum. He may also organise and instruct a course in special librarianship and thus help to train sub-professional librarians in these times of acute staff shortage.

**8569 The University of Detroit Library,** Daniel J. Reed. *Catholic Lib. World*, 29 (8) May-June 1958, 455-459. Illus.

The University was opened in 1877 as the Detroit College, and a library founded the following year. Severe shortages of space and finance were features of the growth during this half-century, the thirties being the leanest years. After the second world war development was possible, and a new library building was completed in 1950, capable of housing 500,000 volumes. The collection at present numbers about 197,000 vols. and is rapidly expanding as are all services to readers. The Friends of the Library have done a great deal to relate the library to the community and have secured valuable works through their assistance.

**8570 An experiment in library instruction for business students,** Charlotte Georgi. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 221-222.

A brief account of the way in which at the University of North Carolina School of Business Administration an elementary lecture on how to use the library and a booklist on business and economics led to a series of lectures to meet demands for more information. The lectures covered : (i) general sources in business and economics ; (ii) reference tools in 14 specific areas with brief bibliographies ; (iii) government publications ; (iv) finance investments, specific

company data, advisory and forecasting services; (v) the preparation of a bibliography of paperbound books on business and economics.

**8571 "Services" at the Joseph Schaffner Library,** Rosalie Kempe. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 754-756.

Notes on the reference books provided at the Joseph Schaffner Library for the faculty and students of Northwestern University Graduate School of Business Administration, Chicago. Covers current economic data, as found in the forms of looseleaf services, reports, bulletins, charts, annual guides, and abstracts, and the business and investment forecasting services.

**8572 The continuing program of book selection and acquisition,** James E. Skipper. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 265-271.

Discusses methods of carrying out a book selection policy in a university library, once that policy has been formulated. Co-operation should exist between the library and the faculty staff. The library must cover gaps left by the faculty, and the faculty staff are busy people. Bibliographic tools to be used are listed briefly. In the selection of periodicals, the importance of seeing a sample issue before accepting a new title is stressed. Sets and journals should be selected by the library staff in a research library, because of their importance and bibliographical complexity. The problems of selecting and assessing the value of a book dealer are also discussed.

**8573 The selection and acquisition of rare books and related materials at Columbia University,** Roland Baughman. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 271-278.

The Head of Special Collections, Columbia University Libraries, describes his department of over 200,000 volumes. The collection has been built by transfer from open access departments of rare items, by special creation of rare material (dissertations, microfilm, transcripts of tape-recorded memoirs, etc.), by gifts and bequests, and by purchase. He deals briefly with the practical side, especially that of persuading donors to donate, and without too many conditions. The author prefers to deal with professional dealers in the purchase of rare items, rather than hunt them up himself.

**8574 Reference services in university and special libraries since 1900,** Louis Kaplan. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 217-220.

*University libraries.* In 1900 librarians kept to techniques, but by 1920 began to admit that undergraduates needed help. By 1930 some librarians were copying the examples set by special librarians, not only in forming departmental libraries but in giving assistance in the use of materials. With the enormous growth of the number of students and the subjects studied, the librarian realised that he must be equipped to deal with subject literatures and able to take part in book selection. "Research librarians" were appointed at Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania. By 1940 subject specialization was more noticeable but the intensive kind of research assistance was not being given. There is a need for librarians who have a strong desire to help readers and who really know their book collections. *Special libraries.* These are a 20th century feature, seen first in legislative and municipal libraries, followed by spectacular growth in commercial and industrial firms. Between 1920 and 1940 they had increased

eightfold. Much research has been transferred from the universities to the special libraries. Applied research is now undertaken by teams of people for the benefit and profit of the firm. The librarian is now the expert who searches, abstracts and documents the literature for the researchers.

### SPECIAL LIBRARIES and INFORMATION SERVICES

- 8575 Books in industry — 2.** Stewarts and Lloyds, A. E. McLean. *Books* (320) November-December 1958, 174-176.

The libraries are divided into two categories : Training Department and Department of Research and Technical Development. Classification scheme : B.S.I. Universal Decimal system. The purpose of the six T.D. libraries is to assist trainees in their studies and to encourage employees to keep up-to-date. Each library is controlled by the Area Training Officer under the supervision of the Director of Training and Education. The D.R. and T.D. libraries at the three principal works are stocked with technical works and journals. Current journals are circulated amongst departmental heads. Relevant articles are later extracted, filed and photostated. The company participates in various co-operative translation services whereby each member is responsible for translations from specific types of foreign technical journals, and holds them against the requirements of other members of the industry.

- 8576 Contemporary collectors XVIII : The Chester Beatty Library,** R. J. Hayes. *Book Collector*, 7 (3) Autumn 1958, 253-264. Facsims.

(See *LSA* 6056). A detailed description of the contents of this library housed in Dublin, which illustrates the history of civilization from 2500 B.C. to present times and extending from Ireland to Japan.

- 8577 La biblioteca G. G. Feltrinelli di Milano** [The G. G. Feltrinelli library in Milan] Luigi Cortesi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 313-318.

Founded in 1949 this library specializes in the history of socialism. It contains about 100,000v. The works comprise five national sections (Italian ; French-Belgian-Swiss ; German-Austrian-Hollander ; Scandinavian ; Anglo-American ; Russian) and some special collections for international bodies. Periodicals are divided according to the format. The library is a part of the G. G. Feltrinelli Institute, which — among other activities — publishes the periodical *Movimento operaio* and many works both by ancient and contemporary authors on socialism.

- 8578 Caratteristiche dell'informazione nelle biblioteche speciali industriali** [Characteristics of information in industrial special libraries] Maria Bauzano Vivaldi. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 203-205.

Information is deeper in special libraries than in public libraries. The work of this kind of library is connected with that of the Study Departments ("Uffici Studi") of the organization to which the library belongs. It is very important for industrial special libraries to receive up-to-date documents, even if not in printed form, in order to anticipate the requests of researchers. But these documents soon become out-of-date and therefore of no use.

- 8579 The Libraries of the Institute of Jamaica**, Mary A. Brebner. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (10) October 1958, 310-312. Illus.

The Institute of Jamaica, founded in 1879, comprises several libraries — a General Library, a West Indies Reference Library, a Science Library, and two Junior Centres. The book stock and some of the rarer items are described in each case. In the General Library material on the British West Indies predominates. Now that Jamaica has a library at the University College of the West Indies, as well as a public library service, the Institute is concentrating more on its reference and research functions.

- 8580 Documentation of book contents**, A. Kutten. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (3) August 1958, 90.

Describes the central library of the Swedish Railway Company in Stockholm where each book is the object of detailed analytical classification, chapter by chapter, and every subject treated in the book is indexed on a separate card. Commends the efforts made by a few German publishers who have started to give, in addition to the usual index and table of contents, a list of contents classified by UDC numbers.

- 8581 John Crerar Library**, Asok Kumar Mukherjee. *IASLIC Bull.*, 3 (3) September 1958, 60-64.

The John Crerar Library in Chicago with 1m. items on science, technology and medicine, is the largest privately endowed free public reference library of its kind in the world. It aims to be comprehensive in its acquisitions policy. 10,000 periodicals are currently received. A classified catalogue reveals related materials, but a number of guides to the special collections have been prepared. Additions are shelved by date of publication in one of three groups : before 1800 ; 1800-1899 ; 1900 -- . The Research Information Service Department seeks to make the materials more readily available by (i) current reporting, e.g. digests, abstracts ; (ii) literature search and preparation of bibliographies ; (iii) translations ; (iv) bibliographic organisation, e.g. cataloguing, subject analysis, publication of abstracting services and guides to the literatures, photocopying and microtext services.

- 8582 Scientific collections in the University of Tennessee — Oak Ridge area**, Ida R. Miles. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 223-226.

There has been a great increase in the scientific literature resources in the area during the past twelve years. The University collections have been strengthened and also large specialized libraries have been established at the National Laboratories, Oak Ridge, The Gaseous Diffusion Plant and at the Institute of Nuclear Studies. The growth in enrolment at the University was reflected in the growth of the university libraries. An attempt was made to balance acquisitions of current material with the addition of back files. The major portion of the university's science collection is housed in the Science Library and its biological sciences library branch. The National Laboratory library now has 70,000 volumes ; that of the Gaseous Diffusion Plant, about 24,000 volumes. The Oak Ridge Institute, established in 1946 has 26,000 volumes, special attention being given to literature on the applications of nuclear studies in the fields of medicine, agriculture and industry. There is a high percentage in the area of titles in mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Physiology is also well represented.

The libraries in the area have good collections of the most cited journals in the sciences. The latest union list of serials has 3,000 titles.

**8583 The Report and Document Library of Armour Research Foundation,** Mary P. Murray. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (4) April 1958, 153-156.

The Document Library of the foundation was established in 1952. All the document and subject files from the various departments were transferred to the Library. After its enlargement in 1956 the Library was established as a circulating library. In 1957 the Report and Document Libraries were combined. Both internal and external reports are collected. Material having lost its current interest is returned to the issuing authority.

**8584 Planning the new library : Connecticut General Life Insurance Company,** Marian G. Lechner. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (4) April 1958, 165-170. Plan, photos.

The original library was founded in 1920 and by 1957 when the company moved to new buildings contained approximately 25,000 volumes of insurance and business materials, etc. The new library is located on the ground floor of the glass-walled main building. It is 40 feet wide and 120 feet long with 72 feet of windows along one side. The workroom is 14 by 20 feet. During the preliminary planning period a start was made on the weeding of the collections, the various departments being consulted where necessary. In the new library there is a law library, a business collection, a reference section, a 500 volume recreational section, a lounge area. Tape player and record player are provided.

**8585 A survey of electronics libraries,** Harold S. Sharp. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (4) April 1958, 157-160.

The procedure used by Eleanor Gibson in her 1956 survey of corporation libraries (*LSA* 7205) was used, with a few exceptions, in this survey. The 70 libraries including electronics as an important subject listed in Towner's *Directory of Special Libraries*, 1953, were screened. Government, public, school and university libraries, together with libraries in industries other than electronics, were omitted. A questionnaire was sent to the remaining 25 libraries; 20 replied. Information requested included: (i) Corporation net sales; (ii) number of employees; (iii) number of engineers and/or scientists employed on research or development; (iv) number of employees on library staff; (v) Corporation net sales per librarian, etc. Answers received to the 15 questions are tabulated and discussed; the Gibson and the present survey are compared and a list of libraries participating is given.

**8586 Formulating a weeding policy for books in a special library,** Danny T. Bedsole. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (5) May-June 1958, 205-209. References.

Weeding is interpreted as including the moving of volumes from the main or reference collections to an historical collection as well as the actual withdrawal of material. In determining policy the library's total aim must be considered. As an aid to weeding every library should have a defined book selection policy. Weeding will give more shelf room and enliven the collections. It is better not to have any work in a specific field than to have a second-rate one. Periodic weeding is usually preferable to day-to-day weeding. Primary source material will require different treatment from secondary source material; the date of a

work is of differing significance in differing subject areas. Before weeding begins a set of rules should be drawn up. The seven rules used at the United Aircraft Corporation Library (USA) are given, together with a sample withdrawal form.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

- 8587 Standards of public library service : revised draft memorandum [of the Public Libraries Section of IFLA].** *Libri*, 8 (2) 1958, 189-199.

Sets out the basic minimum standards considered necessary for an effective public library service anywhere, taking into account the differences between fully developed and partially literate countries and the different sizes of service points that may be established. Details showing methods of calculating the size and cost of bookstocks are given. Basic requirements as regards staffing are stated in relation to population totals and to numbers of regular borrowers. Proportions of professional and non-professional staff are suggested. Availability, i.e. number of hours that the different sizes of services should be open, and the provision of reference services are also dealt with.

- 8588 Free public libraries : South Australia's unhappy distinction,** W. G. K. Duncan. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (5) January 1958, 203-215.

South Australia is the only state in the Commonwealth without a system of rate-supported free public libraries. The Libraries (Subsidies) Act, 1955, provides for a government subsidy to any local authority running its own library or contributing to the cost of a local library conducted by some "approved body" and "available to the public", not necessarily free of charge. This policy of patching up the subscription system is doomed to failure. When a subscription is charged fewer people use the library, and those who do are paying twice — as ratepayers and as subscribers. A survey of library development in other states since the war shows two possible policies in operation. In the eastern states success is being achieved by insisting on free access and adequate local finance as conditions for subsidies. In Western Australia the problem of small population and immense area is being met by a system of centralised book provision, local authorities providing accommodation and staff. This latter system is the better one for S. Australia, where conditions are similar. It ensures the four essentials of successful service : adequate finance, adequate circulation stock supplemented at need by regional or state resources, a balanced stock selected by professional librarians, and ready access for the public by means of a large number of distributing points, up-to-date catalogues of all resources available, and skilled advice and assistance.

- 8589 Rigsbibliotekarens beretning** [The Danish State Librarian's report] Palle Birkelund. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (8) November 1958, 444-455.

Since 1927 Denmark has developed a good library system, but the service is not yet adequate and there needs to be regular revision of policy and structure. Thus the proposal to erect regional libraries for the "central" library systems and have depository libraries connected with them, is regarded as a good idea. The State Library in Aarhus has finally obtained grants for a new building, but the building problem of the Royal Library is still unsolved. A "Skandia-plan", similar to the Farmington Plan, has been established for Scandinavian special

libraries. Co-operation is shown by various special courses, e.g. a Nordic symposium on documentation. Grants are requested for buildings and the purchase of literature.

**8590 Sognebibliotekernes placering under de nye skoleordninger** [The position of parish libraries in the new school organisation] Sven Plovgaard *Bogens Verden*, 40 (7) October 1958, 388-394. Illus.

The new Danish Primary Education Act will promote the centralization of the schools in rural districts and in many cases the unification of school systems belonging to two or three local authorities. Since the parish libraries work in close connection with the schools it would appear that a similar unification of library systems will be advantageous. The rational solution might be : a local library unit in the central school and supplementary service given by bookmobile. In some cases branch libraries may be preferable to bookmobiles.

**8591 Library personality and Library Bill : West Bengal**, S. R. Ranganathan. Bengal Lib. Assn., 1958. 66p.

The importance of public libraries as "multi-purpose social institutions" is discussed against the background of library development in Great Britain and India. As one of their functions, libraries aid informal self-education and should therefore be organised as a co-ordinate department along with others for university education, school education, and social education, under the unifying control of the Ministry of Education. Some misapplications of intention in the author's *Model Library Act* of 1930 in Madras are considered and the dangers that such may happen in Bengal are stressed in spite of the fact that the Draft Library Bill for West Bengal is more precise in its definitions. It covers all aspects of the development and organisation of the library service, including details of the state central library, the bibliographical office, interlibrary loans, the population, and numbers of libraries required in each district, financial control, rules for operation, and the training of librarians.

**8592 Caratterizzazione e coordinamento delle biblioteche pubbliche** [Characterization and co-operation of public libraries] Giovanni Cecchini. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (1-2) January-April 1958, 96-101.

In order to establish useful co-operation among Italian public libraries it is necessary to prepare, for each province, a table of the characteristics of all these libraries. The principal elements to note are : (i) characters of the collection ; (ii) social composition of the readers ; (iii) kind of activity of the most important economical and cultural bodies of the region. Co-operation ought to be actuated through : (i) union-catalogues of books ; (ii) lending of books from a library to another ; (iii) exchange of publications ; (iv) periodical meetings of chief librarians. Library co-operation should begin among libraries of a single province and then extend to all the provinces of a region. This work ought to be done directly by librarians, with the help of bibliographical supervisors.

**8593 Legislazione e regolamentazione delle biblioteche degli Enti locali** [Laws and rules in the libraries of municipal bodies] Francesco Guida. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (1-2) January-April 1958, 38-64.

In Italy municipal libraries — not government ones — are said to depend on the law April 24th 1941, no. 393 ; but in reality this law is not applied and no

longer up-to-date. The author presents a draft law concerning municipal libraries, giving the amount of their annual endowment, the staff, the internal arrangement of books, the public use of the library, the loan of books and manuscripts, etc. Libraries are divided into nine different classes, according to the number of the citizens of the towns where they are situated.

**8594 Non-European library services in Pretoria**, Margaret Peters. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 25 (4) April 1958, 130-133.

The Non-European Library Service Transvaal, formerly the Carnegie Non-European Library, operates from central premises in Pretoria on a grant from the Provincial Council with additional contribution from several municipalities. The stock of 8,000 books is made freely available to personal and postal borrowers. Supervision is by trained European librarians with an active committee of European members. The Pretoria Municipal Council allows £500 annually for a service within its area operated by the Social Welfare Department. There are three service points with a fourth planned. Services are available to students through Kilmerton Training college and the library of the University of South Africa. At the Department of Native Affairs there is a Native Teachers Library which was doing good work but its future is now uncertain. Also at the Department is a service to Government Schools and a small technical library mainly used by European officials.

**8595 På stället marsch ?** [Marking time?] Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (8) 1958, 580-591.

On the whole, the conditions of the public libraries in Sweden have remained unchanged during the last year. Local grants have increased, although unequally. *Per capita* among the population grants range from more than 10 Swedish crowns to less than 3. New library buildings have been inaugurated at Östersund, Ludvika, Täby, and Ankarsrum, and many are under erection. Efficiency tests have been made at a number of public libraries to serve as a basis for more rational utilization of trained library personnel. The Bibliotekstjänst, Inc., have extended their catalogue card and bindery service. Continuation courses have attracted several participants. Criticism has been directed against the public libraries for bowing to the less mature tastes of some readers in their selection of books. This criticism has not been justified, however, since the public libraries are well aware of their responsibility; still more could yet be done to stimulate interest in, for instance, poetry and the works of our young writers. The work among adolescents and the use of audio-visual aids has been intensified.

**8596 High-pressure librarianship : some impressions of an American tour**, H. M. Robinson. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (1) July 1958, 14-19.

The activities and developments particularly noted are: (i) the Federal aid programme as it affects rural library services; (ii) the results of post-war long-term planning especially evident in the large library systems; (iii) the ALA standards; (iv) the concept of the library in the community and the importance of the community survey for effectiveness and efficiency; (v) the development and great importance attached to library facilities for young people. Overall the writer is impressed by the size and quality of buildings, staffs, budgets and library schools.

**8597 Library laws of the State of California revised**, compiled by the Law Section, California State Library. *News Notes of Calif. Libs.*, 53 (4) October 1958, 317-474.

This supersedes the 1952 edition of library laws. Major changes are in the law raising the maximum of tax levy for county library support. The law allowing neighbouring counties to employ simultaneously the services of one librarian is a step towards the goals of the *Public Library Standards* as it provides an opening for better library service through the creation of library systems. Also included are school libraries.

**8598 The California public library : State concern or municipal affair?** Peter Thomas Conmy. *Calif. Lib.*, 19 (4) October 1958, 249-257. References.

As a result of the creation of a Public Library Commission a study of Californian public library service is being completed. The recommendations may include either state aid, or control in whole or in part. Data, including citations from public documents and decrees, are given covering : (i) state and municipal functions ; (ii) California State Constitution ; (iii) the state and education ; (iv) public libraries and education ; (v) recovery of state sovereignty ; (vi) California public library and state concern ; (vii) implications in a state programme for public libraries. The writer concludes that : (i) public libraries are a matter of state concern ; (ii) the state has not previously exercised its powers concerning libraries ; (iii) the present miscellany of laws may be substituted by a state law ; (iv) the public library is basically a part of public education ; (v) the municipal operation of libraries has not made them a municipal affair ; (vi) the sovereign power of the state over public libraries may be exercised at any time.

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and Practice

**8599 Technical service in public libraries**, Lindsay Miller. *Aust. Lib. J.*, 6 (5) January 1958, 216-225.

*The role of the library.* To justify full-scale reference provision experience seems to indicate that about 100,000 is the minimum population. The most important technique of the small and medium-sized library, i.e. most of those in Australia, is the provision of books for lending, but a special collection on local subject fields is essential, and much of the material will not be for loan. *The special collection for technical service.* The collection will consist of the essential ready-reference books, government publications, pamphlets, trade catalogues, periodicals and the more advanced and less-used books. Much could then be done through inter-library lending to relieve the State libraries of the need to supply the commoner material. When photocopies are made they should be retained by the local library and a collection built up. *Staff.* Reasonable experience and the essential personal qualities are required. It is suggested that 10%-15% of the bookfund could be spent on the technical collection, leaving about 30% for children's books and 55%-60% for the adult lending stock.

**8600 The bookmobile of the Medellín pilot public library for Latin America**, J. C. Arroyave, C. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 188-189.

In under-developed countries the mobile unit's essential task is to develop an

interest in reading before a regular service is provided. A preliminary study of the community is made. Then, once initial curiosity has been aroused, the librarian has an unremitting task to foster the taste for reading and develop the need for every kind of information. To do this the extension librarian needs special social qualities which enable him to deal successfully with all classes of people. A description of this work in Medellín (a city of 1m. inhabitants) is given. At present there is only one bookmobile, carrying 2,000 books, and stops can last only one or two hours, up to fifty stops being made per week. Development over two years has led to the establishment of eight permanent 'posts' or collections, one of which has grown into a branch.

- 8601 Fagsalsprincippet. Formål og erfaringer fra Københavns ny hovedbibliotek.** [Subject departmentalisation, its aims, and experiences at the new central library in Copenhagen] Carl Thomsen. *Bogens Verden*, 40 (7) October 1958, 380-387.

The Copenhagen Public Libraries have introduced complete subject departmentalisation at the new Central Library. There is no "popular" section, only a department for fiction in Danish. A general reference room has been maintained and in it is found the bibliographical material which does not belong naturally in any of the six subject departments. The more popular subjects and the central dictionary catalogue are in the central hall. Fiction in Danish is housed in the gallery of this hall. The other subject sections are in corner rooms on the ground floor and the first floor. Book selection is done co-operatively by the departments and a special book committee. The new system has revealed the need for more assistance to readers.

- 8602 Det skønlitterære bogvalg i søgelyset** [Selection of fiction in public libraries] Anna Elise Moldrup. *Bibliotekaren*, 20 (4) 1958, 119-126. Illus.

The criteria of general literary criticism are examined to see if they can be used as a basis for book selection in libraries. A study of three works on criticism shows that if the criteria — whether taken separately or altogether — cannot be used precisely for book selection, a knowledge of them is of great value to the book selector. By reference to E. A. Savage's *Book criticism and the selection team* (*Lib. Assn. Rec.*, May 1955) the difficulties of setting up principles for fiction selection are shown. A particular book should always be regarded in relation to the whole bookstock and to literary as well as human evaluation.

- 8603 Kirjastotyön teoriaa** [The theory of library work] Rae Murhu. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (5) May-June 1958, 114-116.

The main policy of public libraries has been to spread culture. This principle of popular education limits and defines the task of a library. The librarian's most important job is co-operation with the public, library guidance. A distinctive feature of public libraries is the universality of their functions. Libraries are for all age and social groups, and their foremost task is to give general education in a society where professional education is generally emphasized. Secondly, public libraries are based on the voluntary principle. Libraries serve people during their free time, which is reflected in library hours and seasonal changes. This voluntary principle is always to be remembered when libraries are compared with schools as cultural centres. A third special feature of library work is its cheapness, e.g. a central elementary school in the country includes 20,000 cubic

metres, a public library built in connection with the school building consists of 500 cubic metres, the cost of building is in the proportion of 40 : 1.

**8604 51. vuosikerran alkaessa** [Beginning the 51st year] Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (1) January 1958, 1.

It may be thought that many of the problems and plans in present day libraries are similar to those of 50 years ago, but a comparison of pictures of old and new libraries shows that something has been achieved. Many things have not yet been accomplished and many slogans of earlier days are still valid, e.g. "public libraries are as important as schools as cultural centres", "there should be music collections for use in libraries", "librarians must serve with joy". *Kirjastolehti* has an important task in maintaining the spirit of comradeship among librarians and in interpreting their wishes. There is much to be done if the problems are not to be the same when *Kirjastolehti* becomes 100 years old as they are now.

**8605 Vähällä rahalla ei maallakaan saa paljoa aikaan** [One can't do much without money, not even in the country]. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (5) May-June 1958, 113.

In 1956 the local government authorities purchased books for children in elementary schools at a cost of 240m. Fmk and for public libraries at a cost of 240m. Fmk. In the towns the corresponding figures were 147m. Fmk and 112m. Fmk, in the boroughs 24m. Fmk and 15m. Fmk. The differences between funds for the acquisition of books in different communities were amazingly large. In the communities where the books have been much in use the average amount for acquisitions was between 60-70 Fmk per inhabitant ; where the use of the library has been small expenditure on new books has been about 20 Fmk per head. Librarians are advised to give attention to the statistics published in *Suomen Kirjakauppalehti* [The Journal of Finnish Book Trade], No. 9, 1958.

**8606 Das "Haus der Bibliotheken" in Dortmund** [The "Library House" in Dortmund]. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)*, 8 (3) 1 September 1958, 159-170. Illus.

At the opening ceremony on July 2nd 1958, Dr. Nobbe, Director of the City and State Library, spoke of the relief with which his library, the Municipal Public Library and the Institute for Newspaper Research had moved into the new building from inadequate temporary accommodation. He thanked all concerned. For the City and State Library this was also a 50th anniversary celebration. Founded and developed by Dr. Erich Schulz, it was almost completely destroyed in the war but had now nearly regained its former importance. The Municipal P.L. began its post-war reconstruction with 15,000v. Now it has 155,000v. and 17 branches. The Institute for Newspaper Research, until 1952 part of the City and State Library, had now moved back under the same roof as the other institutions stemming from the same source. President of the Council Schlensker said that libraries come within that part of the social services which is permissive rather than mandatory. They and adult education are the modern companions of traditional cultural institutions like the theatre and the museum and they must be fully developed. It is to the credit of Dortmund that it is regarded as the "Mecca of adult education" and is placing libraries in the forefront of its cultural life.

**8607 Omnibus into bookmobile at Solingen,** Rudolf Röder. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 201-203.

Solingen (165,000 inhabitants) situated between Cologne, Düsseldorf and Wuppertal was formed by linking together a number of medium-sized and small townships and parishes. It cannot be made into an organic whole and its scattered nature offered ideal conditions for a motorized library. In 1955 the gift of a second-hand Mercedes-Benz omnibus made this possible. The work of adapting it presented some difficulties. The sum of DM 6,500 was allowed to cover re-arranging the interior, inserting additional lighting and new heating apparatus and a detailed description of the conversion is given. DM 5,000 per year are available for operating it and an estimated 120 to 150 kilometres are to be covered each week. The stock has been increased to about 4,000 ; eight stops are visited each week and in the first seven months 6,000 loans were recorded.

**8608 On trek with the mobile library in Ghana,** David Cornelius. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 206-207.

In a country the size of Ghana (92,000 square miles) with a comparatively low literate population and no good bookshops, every effort must be made to reach those who wish to read. The service is operated by means of book boxes. At a nominal charge, boxes of 50 books each are issued to subscribers — individuals, clubs, offices, schools or local councils. This charge bears no relation to the cost of the service and a large club or institution may take out three or more boxes. The service is organized from three centres, Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. The area covered from Accra is so large, however, that it is further subdivided into zones to which separate treks are made. A typical trek is described which takes thirteen days and covers 807 miles.

**8609 More books in libraries,** Barbara Kyle. *Books*, (319) September-October 1958, 150-153.

Public libraries attempt to serve each man according to his requirements ; special libraries cater for the needs of select groups, and subscription libraries are available for those who dislike rate-supported libraries. Whilst many seem satisfied with library services as a whole, others are not. Inability to obtain a work *when* and for *as long as* needed denotes a scarcity of books and failure to buy enough copies of works in demand. Libraries are intended to satisfy would-be readers ; satisfaction depends on an adequate supply of books and the right books at the right time. Readers must be articulate in making their dissatisfaction known. Every £100 spent on postages and staff time in recalling overdue books might buy an additional 100 copies of works in short supply.

**8610 A vital role lies ahead of our public libraries,** George Chandler. *N. W. News.*, (53) September 1958, 1-3.

In spite of the importance of public libraries, their full functioning is hindered by the low priority accorded in Great Britain compared with the USA and USSR. The total annual expenditure on public libraries is still very low. Improvements recommended are : (i) expansion of public technical libraries ; (ii) greater exploitation of local history collections ; (iii) encouragement of local societies to organise informal cultural activities in the library ; (iv) development of work with children ; (v) erection of more branch libraries.

**8611 The role of the library in an increasingly technical world.** D. J. Simpson. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (11) November 1958, 327-330.

The library in a free society exists to allow access to the whole range of recorded human thought. It also acts as a link between arts, sciences and humanities, and thus serves as a bridge between specialists in those fields. While, in an increasingly technical world, the library has a duty to give an efficient scientific and technical service, it has an equal duty to make available the ideas of the arts and the humanities. The roles of special, university, national and international, and local public libraries are discussed. Library Association Joint Prize Essay, 1958.

**8612 Libraries for overspill populations.** Gwenda Jones. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (11) November 1958, 334-335.

In attempting to provide libraries for overspill populations, Buckinghamshire County Library is faced with the problem of reconciling the needs of the new population with those of the existing population. Policy regarding provision of branches, and the use of permanent and temporary buildings and mobile libraries are discussed. Reference is made to the County Library's Development Programme of 1951, which is being brought up to date.

**8613 Memorandum of evidence submitted to the Committee on the public library services.** County Councils Association, 1958. 13p.

Gives a detailed outline of the types of library service required for different purposes and the existing level of provision with comments on inadequacies and costly duplication. The two-tier system will be retained in local government reorganisation and therefore counties and county boroughs should be the only library authorities, but non-county boroughs and urban district councils with over 75,000 pop. should be entitled, as of right, to claim delegation of responsibilities for administration with certain powers reserved to the county council. Authorities with less than 75,000 pop. should be granted some powers at the discretion of the county council. Library authorities which are also local education authorities are of the greatest value to the educational service. The advantages of operation by larger units of library administration are : (i) avoidance of duplication in some areas and inadequate provision in others ; (ii) provision of books and materials not found in small authorities, e.g. records, films, photocopying and microrecording services, services to hospitals, prisons, educational institutions, etc. ; (iii) each library authority will be more self-sufficient ; book purchasing, subject specialisation and policies for discarding will be more effective ; requests will be supplied more quickly from within the system and this could lead to the wiser and less costly use of the regional library bureaux and N.C.L. ; (iv) the demands for information, etc. will mean that resources and bibliographical tools will require trained staff and will be an encouragement to recruitment.

**8614 Memorandum of evidence to the Committee on public libraries of England and Wales.** Smaller Libraries Group, 1958. 14p.

Statistical evidence was collected from 122 small library authorities to support the recommendations of the Smaller Libraries Committee that the public library is essentially a local service and that the coherence of a community is of the utmost importance. The standards of minimum service (see *L.S.A.* 7495) should

be applied and many forms of co-operation should be permissible and are desirable for improved library services. It is suggested that a minimum population figure of 15,000 should be applied and below that figure library functions should pass to the county or other authority. Above a maximum population figure (to be determined) a library authority should have the right to administer its own service. For a population of 15,000 there should be 20,000 books (1.3 per head), a staff of 5 (1 per 3,000 pop.) with 40% of them Chartered Librarians. Expenditure should be : £2,200 for books (3/- per head), £550 for binding, £100 for periodicals, between £3-3,500 for salaries, superannuation, etc., maintenance £1,500, making a minimum gross expenditure of £7,500-£8,000 (or 12/- per head). A place with less than 15,000 pop. should have the right to appeal to the Minister to continue exercising its functions or should amalgamate with neighbours in order to reach the minimum population figure. County district councils should exercise library functions by statutory deferment. Library matters should be dealt with solely by the Library Committee. All services should be free. The School Library Service should be financed by the Education Authority, administered by teacher-librarians, and the books supplied by the Library Authority. Libraries should be required to join the regional library bureau and the National Central Library for better services.

**8615 Memorandum on library services in the Greater London area submitted to the Royal Commission on local government in Greater London.** Library Association, 1958. 8p.

Applying the suggestions in the Library Association's evidence to the Roberts Committee (see LSA 8041) regarding minimum population (40,000) for independent library authorities and minimum expenditure of £5,000 for books for lending purposes and £3,000 for periodicals, reference books, binding and non-book materials, it is shown that each existing library authority in the metropolitan boroughs is adequate and should retain its autonomy. County districts with over 60,000 pop. should be allowed to exercise independent powers, with the exception of Middlesex which requires special treatment. By co-operation systems of special subject collections and extended reference services should be developed. It is recommended that if amalgamation is necessary in order to conform with revised local government boundaries then the new areas should include about 250,000 pop. and be made radially from inner London to ease movement between all parts of one area.

**8616 Bibliographical tools in the small library,** D. Hay. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (11) November 1958, 338-339.

Extracts are made from 192 returns to a questionnaire sent out to some 246 small libraries regarding their holdings of 23 specified bibliographical tools. Three periodicals (*Bookseller*, *Publishers' circular* and *The Times literary supplement*) are included. The questionnaire was based on a list of bibliographical tools recommended by the N.C.L. for dealing with regional bureau applications. Returns gave a more favourable picture of the holdings of small libraries than one would have expected.

**8617 Photo-punch charging,** T. E. Callander. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (11) November 1958, 337.

Since November 1956, book charging at Croydon Central Lending Library has been done by a method which combines the use of a microfilm camera with

Powers-Samas punched cards. The process is described, together with notes on the handling of overdues and on the timing of the machine operation. The Powers machines used for handling transaction cards are part of the Borough Treasurers' installation. It would not be economic to install Powers machines in the library.

**8618 "Forty years on . . ." The Commercial Library : a retrospect,**  
A. L. Smyth. *Manch. Rev.*, 8 Summer 1958, 187-192.

Disraeli drew attention to the need for a commercial library in Manchester as early as 1844, and Edward Edwards, Manchester's first city librarian, had the idea of a departmental commercial library in mind in 1853, but until the First World War commercial interests were catered for in the general Reference Library. The war brought a sharper realization of the need for industrial information, and a separate Commercial Library was opened in 1919 in the Royal Exchange building. It moved to the new Central Library in 1934, and amalgamated with the Technical Library. During the Second World War economic information on overseas countries became of military importance, and since the war export competition has stimulated the use of the Commercial Library. To-day the library has over 2,500 current directories, 200 statistical series, 800 current periodicals, maps, clippings and other ancillary material. In 1957 there were over 10,000 telephone and telex calls, and over 200,000 readers.

**8619 The Finchley memorandum : vigorous opposition to public library charges and fines.** *Bookseller*, (2745) August 2, 1958, 806-810.

This memorandum, drawn up by Finchley Labour Party, opposes charges (for reservations, tickets, fines, and loan of certain materials) because they are illegal, wrong, stupid, improper, unfair, and claims that they should be abolished. The main objection is the legal one : charges are contrary to the Public Libraries Act 1850. It is noted with concern that during the past four years, twenty local authorities have introduced legislation to legalise these charges. The authorities are : Coventry, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, London, Crosby, Glos. Co., Leicester, Dover, Middlesex, Barnsley, Chertsey, Leeds, Newcastle, Walthamstow, Croydon, Huddersfield, Buckinghamshire, Barry, East Ham and Dundee. Manchester and Kent County have similar projects now before Parliament. The memorandum wants legal action taken to prevent further examples of this kind.

**8620 The Manchester photographic survey record,** Harry Milligan.  
*Manch. Rev.*, 8 Autumn 1958, 193-204.

Suggestions were made to the Manchester Amateur Photographic Society in 1888 and 1889 for the preservation of a photographic record of the city's old buildings, and a survey committee was in being in 1890. Progress was slow, but in 1901 a collection of 232 photographs was handed over to the Corporation, and later additions were made. In 1937 the society again set up a Record and Survey Sub-Committee and the Manchester City Libraries agreed to stage an annual exhibition. A trophy was given for annual competition. The first exhibition was held in 1938, but work almost ceased during the 1939-45 war. In 1950 closer liaison with the Central Library was achieved. The Local History Library indicated its needs for specific material, a standard size of mount was laid down, and out-of-pocket expenses were to be paid. Judging for the trophy is now done from the point of view of the value of the prints for local history.

A perfect print for local history purposes should show clearly what the subject is, where it is, when the photograph was taken, and why it was taken.

- 8621 The research student and the public library**, R. F. Vollans. *Univ. of London Sch. Libn. Occ. Pubns.*, (8) 1958. 8p.

The university or college library must largely conform to the curricula and cannot provide for all the needs of research students. Public libraries are easily accessible and open to all. They have a very wide coverage of knowledge, especially in the large public reference libraries. Lending libraries contain much biography and many books with a minority appeal. Other materials of value to research students described include : local history, central and local government and government publications ; sets of transactions and proceedings of learned societies ; bibliographies ; technical dictionaries ; directories ; maps ; illustrations collections ; periodicals ; house organs ; incunabula and mss. ; private press publications ; state papers ; patents ; special collections ; unpublished research reports. County libraries have many books available for home reading which would be reserved as reference material in urban libraries.

- 8622 At the doorstep of our readers**, M. M. L. Tandon. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 190-191.

In 1953 the Delhi Public Library, after serving the public for a year and a half from the Central Library, started to extend its library service to districts at comparatively long distances away. At present there is one mobile van which visits eight stations in the urban district and seven service points in the rural part of the Union Territory. To supplement the service there are 20 deposit stations each with 600 to 800 books changed monthly. The van is described and types of community visited are analysed. Particularly included are poor districts —peons, janitors, etc., reading Hindi, Urdu and easy English ; the police (detective fiction and civics) ; in the rural areas cultivators, artisans and small shopkeepers and new literates generally for whom 36 small booklets on subjects of interest have been published ; of seven villages visited one is a sweepers' colony. Efforts are being made to extend the service.

- 8623 Biblioteche di ieri e di domani** [Libraries yesterday and tomorrow] M. Gallo. *L'Italia che scrive*, 41 (10) October 1958, 243.

The public library of the future will have to be organized in a way much more dynamic than in the past. Selection of library staff, qualitative division of readers, constitution of some pilot-libraries, study of public relations : these are the principal problems discussed.

- 8624 Gli uffici d'informazione nelle biblioteche pubbliche** [Information services in public libraries] Olga Pinto. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 193-201.

Outside Italy the evolution and work of the reference librarian are well known ; in Italy this is a fairly recent problem. Bibliographical information may be organised through national, regional and local bibliographical centres. In Italy there is only the National Centre for bibliographical information at the National Central Library in Rome which was founded in 1931 and did not extend its work to compile a union catalogue of Italian libraries until 1951. The catalogue is not yet ready for use and research by reference librarians is still difficult. The

different kinds of enquiries and the ways in which the answers may be found are discussed. The author makes a plea for regional services to be set up.

**8625 Il Comune di Milano e il libro** [Milan Commune and the book] Lino Montagna. *Accad. e Bibl. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 308-313.

Describes several activities of the Commune of Milan in favour of the book : (i) removal of the "Civica biblioteca" to a bigger and worthier seat ; (ii) organisation of exhibitions, conferences, courses, etc. ; (iii) compilation of Milan union-catalogue of periodicals ; (iv) constitution of ward libraries ; (v) assistance to school libraries ; (vi) free distribution of books on Milan to school pupils, publication of a periodical called *Città di Milano*, and various other steps so as to let the citizens know more about their town.

**8626 Bookmobiles of the Kochi citizens' library, Japan**, Susumu Watanabe. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 204-205.

In Japan there are now 78 bookmobiles as against 51 public libraries. They are planned as 'cultural mobiles' to raise the standard of towns and surrounding areas. Kochi (population 110,000 in the town, 80,000 outside) has 2 bookmobiles, one built in 1951, the other in 1953. One can accommodate 20 persons and 1,700 books, the other a smaller one for 5 persons and 600 books, visits remote places where the roads are narrow. For the two bookmobiles there are 23,400 books and 262 deposit stations — 169 for adults, 26 for children, 32 for agricultural books, and 35 for books for labourers. From thirty to several hundred books are delivered to these stations every month. Last year 109,964 people used the service. The organization is described and emphasis is placed on the need for mutual co-operation between libraries and local groups.

**8627 Mobile library service to rural areas in New Zealand**, A. Priscilla Taylor. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 181-183.

The service began in the thirties and is now the most successful library venture New Zealand has known. It will always be needed because about half the population of 2,174,062 live in the country or in towns of under 10,000. The service, a form of Government assistance to local authorities and groups of independent people, consists of bulk loans (50 to 1,000). The field librarian does not have a driver and covers enormous distances taking from 16 to 26 weeks. There are six vans taking 2,000 or more books, and visiting 957 libraries in a year three times each. There are three district offices ; the total staff is 180 and the total book stock is 1,700,000. There is great variety in the libraries receiving books but everywhere the standard of reading is high. It is hoped that greater decentralisation will enable more frequent visits to be made.

**8628 Fotografisk utlåning vid Norrköpings stadsbibliotek** [Photographic charging at the Norrköping Public Library] Bianca Bianchini. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (8) 1958, 592-594.

In 1957 the public library of Norrköping introduced photographic charging, first at one of the branches, having circulation peaks of 900-1,000, and two months later at the main library, with an annual circulation of 310,000 vols. Recordak Junior cameras are being used. The sorting of date slips in numerical order is being done mechanically according to the Powers system. As compared with the Newark system, previously employed, photocharging has several

advantages : it saves work and, consequently, time ; the registering of loans is exact ; the flow of books through the charging desk is made more rapid ; it is space-saving. One drawback is that the procedure for reserving books is somewhat slower and perhaps less accurate than with the Newark system.

**8629 [Swiss popular libraries]** *Nach. der Vereinigung Schweiz. Bib.*, 34 (1) January-February 1958, 1-24. 11 photos.

A number devoted to the work of the volksbibliothek or popular libraries, including children's libraries. There are articles on book selection ; the story-telling hour ; the opening of two branch libraries at Affoltern and Schwamendingen, Zurich.

**8630 The shape of things to come : a symposium. I. The public library,** Eleanor Ferguson. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 719-725.

The forecast of a 30-hour work-week will mean more leisure time and greater demands will be made upon library services. The growth of suburban communities will alter the points at which demands for service are made. Greater speed of travel and of news reporting will induce the feeling of it being a "smaller" world. College students are likely to reflect more intensive teaching in the use of books and libraries. Agriculture tends towards the larger and fully-mechanised farm with fewer but better-educated staff. Will they require a helicopter service ? Larger library systems seem to be coming as librarians agree to co-operate with one another. The Library Services Act has provided "seed-money" offering chances to experiment provided the money is not spread too thinly. The minimum standards recommended by the ALA must be achieved. More and more citizen groups are showing their interest in libraries, e.g. (i) Women's clubs "Know-your-library-month" ; (ii) Operation Library initiated by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce ; (iii) National Library Week ; (iv) and the public interest maintained by committee members. It is essential that librarians should be willing to throw away some of their fears and prejudices which are preventing changes from being made.

**8631 What is good library administration,** Harold Hamill. *California Lib.*, 19 (4) October 1958, 247-248, 263.

Good administration is a complicated subject and most public library administrators learn by doing rather than by intensive reading. The author has concentrated on four principles which he considers worth remembering. These are, that public library administration must be courageous, good techniques of communication must be applied in dealing with the staff, a judicious evaluation of the library's programme and accomplishments is necessary, and the administrator must have the ability to infuse into his staff a genuine faith in the value of books and libraries.

**8632 Specifications of typical bookmobiles.** *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 196-200. Photos., diagrams.

The specifications of three are given : (i) a fairly large one — the Gerstenlager Pioneer Bookmobile (USA) capacity 2,800 volumes : (ii) a medium-sized one, the Bedford/Spurling mobile library unit (U.K.) capacity approximately 1,000 volumes (like those supplied by Unesco to Greece and Nigeria) : (iii) a smaller one used in France equipped to carry out slightly different work. The first two

are travelling libraries lending books directly to readers. The French bookmobile is used for a combination of the box deposit system with some personal selection from the shelves. The specifications given are for a recent vehicle (1957) used by the Département de l'Eure Central Lending Library—a 1,400kg. Renault metal-body van with a projecting driver's cabin. A detailed drawing is given of the bookmobile offered by Unesco to the Eastern Region Library Board, Eastern Nigeria.

**8633 Bookmobile service in a Louisiana demonstration library,** Kathryn Adams. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 192-195.

In 1925 there were only five small town libraries in Louisiana. Today 46 of the 64 parishes (counties) have a parish-wide service. Forty-nine bookmobiles are operating, only 6 parishes being without a service. Mostly they began as 'demonstrations' of the State Library which financed them. They give a direct service to the individual. The type of bookmobile used is described in detail. It holds from 1,500 to 2,000 books. The initial bookstock for a parish demonstration is 8,000 (one-third book *per capita*). The request service is operated with reserve stock from the headquarters collection and stocks are replenished regularly. Magazines and quick-reference books are provided. The work of the parish librarian, who must be a graduate of an approved library school, and his assistant and the driver is outlined. This includes establishing local contacts and working out the circuit. Means used to publicize the new service are enumerated.

**8634 The library trustee ; a force in confident and informed democracy,** Francis Bergan. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (5) May 1958, 323-326.

The public library trustee occupies a special place among volunteer leaders. His service to the community is executed through the hands of the professional librarian, and whilst not endeavouring to become a technician, he should understand some of the professional techniques of librarianship and some of the librarian's professional problems. The trustee can bring to the profession the techniques of business and commerce, thus relieving the librarian of clerical and routine procedures and enabling him to concentrate on work needing professional judgment and experience.

**8635 Library board — Librarian relationship,** Hazel C. Wolf. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 705-711.

A library committee may clearly discern the legal limits of its responsibilities but it does not always see the limits of its responsibilities for the management of the library. Policy making is always the work of the committee as a unit ; implementation of policy is always the task of the librarian. If there is a clash over what is policy and what is administration, then the conflict can be resolved promptly by a meeting of committee members and the librarian approaching the matter in the spirit of mutual respect and co-operation. Thus division of authority affects every phase of library operation. Subjects on which decisions need to be made are : budget making (the librarian supplies the details, suggests long-term planning ; the committee approves and seeks to obtain the funds) ; extent and expansion of library services (committee needs a sound knowledge of the community and the library programme needs to be constantly under review) ; rules for the use of library materials (location, hours of opening, special services and their extent, ways of attracting new users) ; maintenance

of properties (based on librarian's reports) ; establishment of salary schedules and working conditions (based on job analysis and qualifications required for each post to be applied impartially) ; selection and discarding of books (committee to defend its policy against complaints) ; disposition of public complaints and staff grievances (based on librarian's reports).

## SCHOOL LIBRARIES

**8636 The shape of things to come : a symposium. III. The school library of the future,** Eleanor E. Ahlers. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 730-733.

The school library will be truly regarded as a working laboratory and materials centre with premises of adequate size, well equipped. There should also be one or more meeting rooms, workroom, store for periodicals and AV materials, and a librarian's office. The staff will be trained librarians with some teacher training ; there will also be clerical assistants. The funds will be sufficient to provide for all levels of readers and all kinds of materials. The school librarian should also develop reading guidance techniques for reading, vocations, education and personal use. She should work with teachers to promote social responsibility among children ; serve on committees regarding curricula ; teach the use of the library and its contents ; train pupils in library work and aid recruitment to librarianship. Continued growth, stimulated by the quality of the service given, will mean the addition of some classroom libraries as well as the main school library and this will mean the provision of mobile collections. There will also be the possibilities of using educational television for the teaching of the use of books.

**8637 Around the world summary of school library services,** Carolyn I. Whitenack. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (3) March 1958, 8-15. Illus.

Brief details are given of : (i) development of school libraries and different types ; (ii) administration and finance ; (iii) standard of bookstock and types of book included ; (iv) kinds of service and current problems, in Puerto Rico, England, France, Hungary, USSR, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Victoria (Australia) ; Philippines, Hong Kong, Free China, Korea, and Hawaii.

**8638 The school bookmobile service, Tours,** R. Fillet. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (8-9) August-September 1958, 184-187.

In 1950 a Library Loan Centre for the Tours schools was set up. Book boxes were sent to the schools and exchanged every six weeks. The disadvantages of this scheme led to the organisation of the bookmobile service which began on 8th October 1956. A second-hand motor coach adapted to library purposes is used which holds 3,400 books. A detailed description is given of the organisation and routine followed and also of the encouraging response from the children. The average number of books read by each child per year is 30. This is the first time in France that books have been made available to the entire school population of an average sized town of 85,000 inhabitants.

**8639 School libraries in Devon and Cornwall.** School Library Association, South West Branch. *Bookseller*, (2748) August 23, 1958, 953-955.

This survey shows that there were 350 primary and 5 grammar schools in which nothing was spent on the school library, while in 8 others, little more than £50 was spent. In 63 secondary modern schools the bookstock is less than 3 books per pupil and the cost only 3/6 per pupil per year. It recommends that the minimum expenditure should be 4/6 per pupil and that there should be an initial grant, not only for new schools but also for those schools with less than 3,000v. in secondary and 1,000v. in primary schools. It also supports the recommendation made in *Books in schools* (National Book League, 1955) that the Ministry of Education should state the minimum bookstock and expenditure on school libraries.

**8640 Il riordinamento delle biblioteche scolastiche elementari** [The rearrangement of elementary schools libraries] Ettore Apollonj. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 306-308.

The libraries of elementary schools are used both by teachers and pupils. Though they are not dependent on the General Direction of Italian Libraries, the National Congress ought to formulate a vote for their rearrangement in the interest of culture. The author, President of the Italian Organisation for popular and school libraries, describes the work done by this cultural body.

**8641 Opportunities unlimited — Japan's school libraries**, Georgia Sealoff and Takeshi Murofushi. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (3) March 1958, 20-23. Photo.

Libraries in Japan were proved useful when statistics showed that pupils able to use good libraries did better than children without library facilities. A centralised school library is important to afford equal opportunities to each child. After four years studying American systems, the Japanese School Library Association was founded in 1950 and produced a stimulating journal. In 1951 a Library School was founded. In 1953 the National School Library Law was passed aiming at a library for pupils and teachers in the charge of a qualified librarian. Half the cost of establishment and maintenance would be met from state funds. Statistics are given for 1954 and 1957. At present there is lack of trained librarians, but leaders have not delayed in setting up standards for library quarters and equipment. Buildings are good, open access is proving popular, and men hold the more important posts.

**8642 Automation : implications for the school library**, Miriam E. Petersen. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (1) October 1957, 10-13.

After defining automation, the results are predicted to be : (i) upgrading for workers who will have to have a greater technical knowledge : (ii) fewer men will be employed in processing ; more men will be planning, designing and controlling ; (iii) more responsibility will result and so a higher type of personnel relationships and communications will be necessary ; (iv) there will be a higher standard of living, more leisure time and more educational opportunities. The implications for education are that : (i) a more flexible curriculum will be needed ; (ii) general education must be broadened and increased ; (iii) specialisation must be catered for ; (iv) worthy use must be made of leisure time. The school library, despite television and "spectatoritis" remains important. Books, printed and varied AV materials are being produced more plentifully ; the

latter keep books up-to-date, so that if bibliographical techniques are improved the library will be able to meet all the predicted needs.

**8643 Automation : a challenge to the school library program,** Gladys L. Lees. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (1) October 1957, 16-19.

Presentday students must learn to find the answers to questions themselves from a wide diversity of materials so that the skills of finding are as important as information itself. They must learn to make decisions, meet problems, have worthy human relationships and use of leisure time. They must regard a library as a source for accurate information as early in life as possible. Elementary school libraries are, therefore, necessary and a problem-solving approach to teaching. The library must become the heart of the school : (i) "a reading centre", i.e. an attractively planned reading room ; (ii) "a learning laboratory", i.e. space to do reference work and the necessary books with a discussion room for using AV materials ; (iii) "a service centre", i.e. a circulation department, place for doing display work, and storage space. The librarian must be an ever ready source of help, not necessarily knowing but with the knowledge of where to locate information. She must know the curriculum and the school, and must co-operate fully with all members of the teaching staff. Teaching experience is helpful as well as extensive knowledge of children's literature.

**8644 Enjoying books together in the school library,** Mrs. Martha S. Rowse. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (2) January 15, 1958, 6-9).

Leading advanced pupils to better reading, or introducing backward readers to a book suitable to their reading ability, can be achieved by discussions on books lasting for ten minutes before classes select their books for reading during the carefully scheduled library periods, the outcome of co-operation between the whole teaching staff and the librarian. Frankly chat about a particular book, or a few selected books, always including a few very popular ones. Backward children enjoy story telling and often surprise the librarian by handing in book reports or talking and reading aloud about books. A special collection of simpler books can be interspersed with the more difficult so that every level of reader will be satisfied.

**8645 Library clubs : proving ground for future librarians,** Mrs. Gladys S. Ward, *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 82 (20) November 15, 1957, 4-6).

Library clubs in high school libraries are an excellent way of attracting to library work young people who are interested in books. They find how varied and interesting library work can be, and soon can understand most of the routine library tasks. Members must put in a minimum number of hours per week working in the library and usually become enthusiastic recruits or interested borrowers. Certificates of appreciation are presented at a special parents' day and the "Librarian of the year" is chosen.

**8646 Magazines for children and young people,** Laure Martin. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (9) November 1958, 734-744.

People and ideas are the most powerful forces in the world. Libraries are the powerhouses of ideas. Instead of a school library aiming to provide many copies of one magazine for a whole class to study, it is preferable that not more than five copies of one title be bought and that many different titles be chosen in order that children are taught and encouraged to compare different points of view

Teachers too need to appreciate this point. There should also be some high level, difficult-to-read periodicals on which the pupils can stretch their minds. A few examples of specialist magazines, e.g. on race problems, trade unionism, or the United Nations, should be represented. It is unfortunate that there are very few really good periodicals for elementary schools. A list of recommended titles will be published in *Basic book collection . . .* New titles are reviewed in the *Library Journal*. Subscriptions should be placed for one year at a time and the list of titles and the periodicals themselves reviewed once a year for suitability, quality and retention. It is recommended that periodicals should be in microfilm form for storage ; students will thus become familiar with microfilms in readiness for their college days.

**8647 An experiment with paperbound books,** Clarice Cooper. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (8) April 15, 1958, 5-8).

A selection of approved paperbacks were put on sale in the school library ; profits helped to buy books for the library. They encouraged home reading, the building up of a personal library and the break away from comic and trashy literature. Pupils gained confidence in the librarian's selection and teachers could recommend books in class knowing that these could be acquired immediately without waiting until they became available in normal stock for reference only because the library was in its initial stages. Faults were found in that poorer physical format may tend to stop appreciation of fine books, that paperbacks would be bought outside the approved lists, and that the library would find the additional work a burden. The venture seemed successful. The types of books demanded are discussed.

**8648 Research methods : library instruction to fit the times,** Georgia Sealoff. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (2) January 1958, 18-19.

At West Seattle High School the following project is tried in order to interest pupils in science after the initial library orientation. It aims at (i) reviewing the use of familiar library tools ; (ii) teaching new library skills ; (iii) stimulating recreational reading of science. Three interested science students, previously tutored, are picked to "sell" science books to their classmates. They are provided with the classification scheme which they review, and they discuss particular books in the relevant classes. A research formula has been worked out on a subject from the library books, taking in books and other materials.

**8649 Scheduling class groups to the elementary school library,** Ruth Junkin. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (4) May 1958, 16-21.

A set schedule must allow that (i) each pupil has time to learn how to use the library ; (ii) the size of the library limits the number of pupils that can be accommodated ; (iii) regular use of the library must be encouraged to carry over into later life ; (iv) class exploration, instruction and discussion are invaluable ; (v) regular meetings between librarian and teachers are necessary ; (vi) books are more likely to be read in leisure time if they have been examined and started in the library period. Recent trends show that rigid time-tabling is common initially, relaxing as the library proves itself as a new facet in the instructional programme, and that large classes in large schools usually do better by having regular library periods.

**8650 Techniques and devices for reading guidance in the elementary school library,** Eloise Rue. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (4) May 1958, 9-13. Bibliog., references.

Now that there are more books to choose from, the school librarian, by neither teaching the children to like to read nor exposing them to books, can (i) help to improve reading ability as regards comprehension and speed, (ii) introduce a world of fantasy for recreational reading, (iii) develop new interests and encourage reading about peoples and places. This can be done by encouraging pupil book reviews, book lists, reading circles, book selection committees, reading aloud, and storytelling. Display the book jackets of less popular books and get pupils to draw or model characters from books.

**8651 The traveling high school science library,** Hilary J. Deason. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (2) January 1958, 10-13. Illus.

This programme of the American Association for the Advancement of Science aims at (i) stimulating an interest in reading science books; (ii) broadening the scientific background of students; (iii) encouraging the choice of a scientific career; (iv) demonstrating appropriate acquisitions. 200 books are made available to 216 high schools; 50 books at a time for a loan period of two months. The books are mostly aimed at adults though a few junior titles are included. Statistics are given of the effectiveness of the plan and a questionnaire reveals the most popular scientific books.

**8652 An evaluation : the traveling high school science program,** Eileen F. Noonan. *Sch. Libs.*, 7 (2) January 1958, 24-25.

The plan aims at correcting the apparent lack of interest in schools in science. A questionnaire circulated to librarians and science teachers in 28 schools in 1956-57 is analysed. It was found that: (i) 50% of the average or above-average pupils used the service; (ii) one person read 40 books, but the average was 5-10 per person; (iii) librarians made use of the list of books, buying the most popular; (iv) there was an increase in non-fiction reading; (v) there was great co-operation of staff in interesting the children and the programme proved effective and stimulating.

**8653 These schools economised by boosting the library budget,** J. G. McCracken. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 82 (16) September 15, 1957, 6-8).

Although money has been scarce for school purposes in Spartanburg, S.C., the City schools' superintendent believes that by not cutting down the amounts used for the library service it has been possible to use to greater advantage such funds as were available for other educational departments. Increased use of the library strengthened the work of the instructional departments. Books and a variety of AV materials are distributed, building plans proceed, and qualified staff are acquired. A summer reading programme has been initiated and reading lists are required in many subjects for use when the library is open during the vacation.

**WORK WITH CHILDREN**

**8654 Lapset kirjastoissa** [Children in libraries] *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (3) March 1958, 58-64.

A questionnaire sent to 13 libraries requested information on children's library interests. Among favourites in Finnish translations were, e.g., *Thousand and One Nights*, *Tom Sawyer*, Montgomery's *Anne* books, Lindgren's *Peppi Pitkätossu*. Among the Finnish writers, Härmä's *Tuittupää* series and Riikkilä's *Pertsa* and *Kihu* series were popular. Children may stay for many hours in libraries and often spend their lunch-hours there. Picture and reference books as well as periodicals are studied. Cartoons are not usually provided, although the Finnish edition of Donald Duck is an exception. Librarians said that children often forget the inferior books they have asked for when they find something better in the library. Co-operation between schools and libraries exists in some places.

**8655 Voiko kirjasto tukea nuorten näyttämöharrastuksia?** [Can the library support young people's theatre interests?] Maija-Liisa Peltonen. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (3) March 1958, 64-67.

The author, children's librarian in Tampere Public Library, reports on her experience as a leader of children's theatre club. Necessary qualifications for club's functioning are a good and interesting play and enough time for rehearsals. Leader's work is quite hard but most stimulating. Young people's theatre club has been functioning in the same library under the guidance of an actor.

**8656 "Iloinen hetki"** ["L'heure joyeuse"] Eva Lampén. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (1) January 1958, 13-14.

The author tells of her visit to a children's library in Paris, called "L'heure joyeuse". The library, founded in 1924, was an American gift to French children. It has a rich collection of books, large and expensive reference works being conspicuous among them. Fairy tale hours, reading circles, singing moments, exhibitions and quizzes are arranged for children. Courses for children's librarians are also held there.

**8657 Introducing young people to a life-long pleasure**, Mrs. Margaret A. Edwards. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (2) January 15, 1958, 10-13).

No outside leisure reading can be done unless young people wish this more than TV, swimming or bridge. Therefore the librarian has to sell the idea of reading for pleasure. Teenage collections, connected more with the adult departments than the children's room, must be staffed by a qualified readers' adviser, standing as an example of what reading can do to a person. This librarian must be well-groomed, enthusiastic, full of new ideas, dignified and skilled at tactfully and casually introducing books to readers. The catalogue and other library skills must not be over-emphasised. Displays must be made attractive, shelves must be checked for popular titles and unusual books for special needs, and fiction must be known in its types, before the adolescents make their all-important visit. Stock and readers must be known thoroughly.

**8658 Kids "pickin' something" in the public library**, Florence W. Butler. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (2) January 15, 1958, 1-5).

Really knowing the background, reading ability, interests and needs of every

child makes reader guidance stimulating, challenging and frightening. Books and children must be brought together and storytelling, talks and school visits help. The success of the librarian depends on her enthusiasm for and knowledge of books and interests. Group activity makes this easier, and help of parents must be enlisted when they bring their children as tiny tots to the library. Prevent children from being one-tracked in their interests by introducing them to other kinds of literature and get them to appreciate the traditional literature of their race by approaching them with simplicity, honesty and forthrightness.

- 8659 Why Johnny reads more,** Rose Mosigian. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 82 (20) November 15, 1957, 12-16).

The difficulty of encouraging backward readers is discussed, and a plan described which helps low-level pupils to enjoy reading and make noticeable progress in their reading ability and speeds. Students are encouraged to read at as high a level as possible, from graded books, and outside reading, proved by book reports, is made an important part of school work. Since October 1956 when the programme was begun, library issues have increased by 21% and many students have commented favourably on the plan.

- 8660 Creative activities in a public library children's room,** Bernice Bruner. *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (7) September 1958, 649-654.

In the same way that children need the right place and companions to practise athletics, dancing, playing in the orchestra, handicrafts or camping, or to follow their art or nature studies through the museum, so they need libraries for their creative activities of writing poems or stories, running a puppet show, or sharing a collecting hobby. The emergence of such activities sponsored by the Evansville, Indiana, P.L., is outlined. (*See also A young adult creative writing club in the Evansville P.L.*, Mary L. Boyles, p. 655-656).

- 8661 Foreign books for children,** Clara J. Kircher. *Junior Libs.*, (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (6) March 15, 1958, 91-95).

As a result of war, Newark P.L. found it necessary to provide books on different levels and in native tongues and the adopted language for families moving into the city. The established picture book collection was supplemented by favourite books the world over, e.g. Andersen, Grimm, Erich Kästner, and traditional English and American stories. These were used eagerly by French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Cuban and Puerto Rican immigrants. Other services initiated were summer reading clubs, visits to schools, and group reading in foreign languages. Languages were picked up quickly as a result and any barriers were prevented by the use of foreign language grammars. Book selection proved difficult as the poor quality of foreign books made individual examination necessary and continual checking of all available lists had to be carried out.

#### LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

- 8662 Maallakin kirjastokerho voi menestyä** [A library circle can be successful even in the country] Vappu Koskinen. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (5) May-June 1958, 119-121.

A library circle for literary discussion was founded in the village of Kaavi

(Eastern Finland) in 1955. The meetings have been held in a café in the evenings from 7.0 to 10.0. Three books — preferably a novel, a collection of poems and a book dealing with cultural history, philosophy or some topical subject — are introduced in every meeting. Co-operation with the theatre club in the village has been successful. The meetings have been held every third week, except in summer. The number of members has varied in meetings from 8 to 16. "Forgotten" authors have been re-discovered and the library has won new friends.

- 8663 La settimana delle biblioteche** [Library week] Michelangelo Gallo. *L'Italia che scrive*, 41 (11) November 1958, 291.

Describes the first Italian library week, for which speeches, book exhibitions, conferences, visits to libraries, etc. were organized by the Italian Library Association. The importance of this publicity is underlined.

- 8664 Shut-in service at the Malmö City Library**, Ingeborg Heintze. *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 235-236.

Sweden aims at helping old people to remain in their homes but population statistics forecast that by 1970 there will be 1,010,200 people over 65 years of age. Existing services included a hospital service, deposit collections in homes for the aged and infirm and a delivery service for the blind, but there was a fairly large group of older people living at home, chronically ill and invalids. A survey was made of borrowers over 65 who had not used their tickets during the last three years. Welfare agencies also gave addresses of potential readers and a circular letter sent to these persons produced the first list of borrowers. The delivery service was solved with the help of the YMCA, Scouts and Red Cross and contacts are maintained by visits and telephone calls. The selection of books for the reader is made individually. About 3,000 books are lent each year.

- 8665 Utilizing community resources**, Walter Gray, Jr. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (7) July-August 1958, 499-502. Illus.

The Community Workshop Division of the Oklahoma City Libraries deals with informal adult education. The author, who is the director, reviews some of the adult programme activities, and analyses their success or failure. These activities are mostly in the form of discussion groups arranged under a series heading. He describes some of the topics discussed and why some were more successful than others. These discussions are organised with a panel of authorities. Each programme is accompanied by a reading list and the periods of discussion split up with book talk. Proposed topics and series are chosen by a committee, and other activities, such as language studies, are organised.

#### LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : Plans, furniture, lighting

- 8666 Turun ruotsalaisen akatemian kirjaston uutisrakennus** [The new library building of Åbo Academy] *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (5) May-June 1958, 128.

The new building is attached to the library tower built in 1935. It consists of a lending office, a reading room, working rooms for staff, and a storage room with "Compactus" shelves. The cost of building (100m. Fmk) was covered by a private donation given by a well-known bookseller, Gösta Branders, and his wife.

- 8667 Östersunds nya bibliotek** [Östersund's new library] Ingemar Kalén. *Biblioteksbladet*, 43 (10) 1958, 731-735. Illus., plans.

The librarian describes the earlier history of the library since 1833 leading up to this building opened in July 1958 to serve Jamtland County. The new building which cost 2,200,000 Sw. Cr. is centrally located in a two storeyed brick building with a total area of 1,200 sq. metres surrounding a patio. Details are given of the lending library with Photocacher ; Fine Arts department, music room with gramophone ; study rooms with microfilm readers and typewriters for the public ; local history room ; general reference and popular department. Glass has been used extensively in inner and outer walls. The materials and Swedish craftsmanship make this one of the finest of modern Swedish libraries.

- 8668 Les nouveaux locaux de la bibliothèque et des archives cantolales du Valais, à Sion** [New quarters for the library and archives of the Canton of Valais, at Sion] A. Donnet. *Nach. der Vereinigung Schweiz. Bib.*, 34 (4) July-August 1958, 89-94. 7 photos., 2 plans.

In 1952 the Canton purchased the building which formerly housed the Cantonal Bank and in 1957 this building was ready to receive the books and archives of the Canton. Two other accounts of library moves are given (p. 94-99) : at Sitten, by A. Gattlen ; at Lucerne by Walter Sperisen.

- 8669 The effective location of public library buildings**, Joseph L. Wheeler. *Univ. Illinois Lib. Sch. Occ. Papers* (52) July 1958. 50p. Photos., diagrs., references.

Based on (i) replies to a questionnaire sent to cities of over 100,000 population and some smaller ones, (ii) a study of current literature on librarianship, architecture and city planning, (iii) actual experiences of libraries during the last ten years, and (iv) personal impressions, this study emphasises the need for a revolution in thinking about the purpose and usefulness of libraries in America. The public library belongs to the workaday world and is used by people from every stratum of society. Every new public library, central or branch, should be located at the centre of the major pedestrian shopping and office area. The site may appear to be expensive but the library will be more effective and cheaper in terms of cost per unit of service than if poorly sited. It should occupy premises amid shops with street level entrance and have a frontage which equals that of the shops, brightly lit, colourful and allowing the activities and services offered to be seen from the street, e.g. Dallas or San Diego Central Library. While car parking is a difficult problem this must not be allowed to influence choice of location since only 20-25% of adults make a special trip by car to use the library. The library should not be part of a civic centre, or placed in or near a school or college. The central library should not be split and parts put in separate and distant locations. Costs are such that libraries must combine for many purposes as the use of non-fiction and all the AV aids increases. Fewer but bigger branches (i.e. issuing at least 100,000 volumes a year) are needed. Highly trained staff — with good salaries to attract and keep them — are needed to make the best use of modern public libraries.

**LIBRARY MATERIALS : Audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals, serials**

**8670 A Swedish plan for the division of interests in the acquisition of books — and a Scandinavian perspective**, Tönnes Kleberg. *Libri*, 8 (2) 1958, 97-105.

Subject specialisation in book acquisition dates from 1909 when a scheme was inaugurated among Prussian university libraries. After 1945 this principle was of even greater importance and is now shared by 24 research libraries in West Germany. In 1956 a similar scheme began in East Germany. In the USA the Farmington Plan, dating from 1948, is another co-operative project. In Sweden the Royal Library in Stockholm has been both the national library and the chief research library for the humanities. A plan is now in formation affecting the policies and subject interests of the Royal Library, the university libraries of Lund and Uppsala and the City and University Library of Gothenburg. Details of subjects assigned to each library are set out. It is hoped that such a scheme will eventually lead to its extension to other Scandinavian libraries.

**8671 Audio-visual issue.** *Illinois Libs.*, 40 (7) September 1958, 553-609. Illus.

Ten articles on AV services in Illinois. A comprehensive questionnaire is reprinted and the summary of replies is given alongside each question together with analysis tables for the libraries in Illinois. The results show that the use of AV materials, with only one or two exceptions, is in its infancy. Recordings are the only materials in general use. Reasons for slow development are lack of staff time or funds. Articles describe the efforts of the State Library and the AV Committee to promote further development.

**8672 Planmässig biblioteksbinding med hjälp av nälkort** [Streamlining binding policy by use of edge-notched cards] John Linders. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 14 (5) 1958, 64-65. Illus.

The Library of the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, has very large holdings of periodicals (c. 4,000 titles). In order to avoid serious backlogs and confusion, a well-prepared binding plan is necessary. Three different types of binding are used: ordinary sewed bindings, glued bindings and binding in boards. The choice of binding depends on demand, scientific value, quality of paper, etc. Planning of binding is aided by using edge-notched registration cards. The notches indicate type of binding, delivery and return of each volume, and those to be bound during the vacation because they are in heavy demand.

**8673 Book selection in the sciences**, Frederic D. Weinstein. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (7) July-August 1958, 509-513.

Deplores the trend of buying popular scientific literature because of its wider appeal and larger issues, and stresses the necessity of obtaining the important, reliable and essential works in the various fields. With the increase of scientific literature, which daily becomes more complex, it is obvious that tremendous strain is put on bibliographic control. With restricted space and income, it is necessary to approach scientific literature in a different manner from the humanities. If the growth rate in a particular field is intense it is essential to

gauge the current scientific acceptability of the material; if the growth is complex bibliographic devices must be kept supple.

- 8674 Storage of tape recordings,** Marie Slocombe. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (8) October 1958, 226-228.

Stored vertically in metal or cardboard boxes, at about 60° F. without excessive humidity or dryness, tape recordings need no expensive special arrangements but should be kept away from a strong magnetic field, (e.g. generators and loud-speakers). They must not be wound too tightly as this causes, amongst other things, "printing" of the sound from one layer to another causing echo effects. The variety of makes and types causes difficulty in cataloguing and play-back ; a reproduction-only machine for play-back avoids the risk of erasing a tape recording played back on a recording machine.

#### CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

- 8675 Katalogiseringsregler** [Cataloguing rules] Edited by Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor. Copenhagen, 1958. 64p. Illus.

The new Danish cataloguing rules are produced by the central cataloguing department at the Dansk Bibliografisk Kontor and are intended for practical use in libraries. They show a simplification on earlier practice but allow for co-existence. The unit card is produced and from it added entries are easily made. The only other additions necessary will be identification or location marks.

- 8676 The work of the Cataloging Policy and Research Committee of the Cataloging and Classification Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division of the American Library Association,** Katharine Ball. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, 42 (3) August 1958, 180-182.

Projects which this body has sponsored include the famous Lubetzky report, *Cataloging rules and principles*, which provided the basis for the revision of the *ALA Rules* now in progress. The latest publication of the Committee is Dr. S. L. Jackson's *Study on the use of the catalog*. Three current topics for discussion and action concern : (i) a reconsideration of the relationship of card catalogues and printed book catalogues in view of successful developments in both forms of catalogue ; (ii) the experiment now being made by the Engineering Research Institute of the University of Michigan in searching a catalogue by television, known as telereference, and (iii) "cataloguing in source", a scheme whereby every new publication would contain a complete main entry in cataloguing form that can be duplicated on a card. The history and background of this last project is sketched.

- 8677 The red and the green,** Samuel T. Waters. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 281-285.

The ALA Code Revision Committee intend to include rules for descriptive cataloguing in the new code, which will follow closely the LC *Rules for descriptive cataloguing* (1947). The author makes the point that the LC rules do not deal adequately with the problem of 'booklike' materials — nearprints, technical

report literature, government documents, etc. The further argument is developed that the publisher in these types of production is often two or more bodies sharing many of the various functions which would be exercised by an ordinary trade publisher, so that the statement of publisher in the catalogue imprint for 'booklike' material may often be meaningless.

- 8678 Présentation uniforme des noms d'auteurs dans les titres des articles de périodiques** [The uniform presentation of authors' names in the titles of periodical articles] Margit Szekeres. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (3) August 1958, 88-89.

Confusion and lack of identification arise when authors do not give their full names. This becomes more noticeable when working with periodicals from many countries. Initials can stand for a variety of Christian names; surnames which are also used as Christian names by other persons, and the listing in contents and in articles of authors giving surname first add to the difficulties. More troublesome are those instances of authors who use different versions of their names including peculiarities in the case of the names of married women. It is suggested that the ISO/TC 46 should investigate this matter. Authors should be required to state their full names indicating which is the surname and the whole name printed in capital letters in the order used in catalogues and bibliographies.

- 8679 Catalogue imprimés ou de manuscrits arabes choix de la vedette-auteur** [Cataloguing Arabic : choice of heading] Daniel Eustache. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (9) September 1958, 619-628.

Continuation of LSA 8132.

- 8680 Classement, catalogage et conservation des fonds anciens** [The treatment of older material] Maurice Caillet. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (7-8) July-August 1958, 519-526.

Discusses alternatives of classifying older material by subject or date of printing. In cataloguing this material, supplementary catalogues covering publishers and printers, binding stamps and their rubbings, and bookplates and inscriptions, are advocated in addition to the usual entries. The difficulties of storing material of awkward format, such as local notices and pamphlets, are discussed.

- 8681 Il catalogo descrittivo dei manoscritti moderni** [The descriptive cataloguing of modern manuscripts] Tullio Bulgarelli. *Notizie A.I.B.*, 4 (1-2) January-June 1958, 7-16.

The standard Italian code for the cataloguing of mss., accepted in 1941, makes virtually no distinction between ancient, medieval and modern mss., and is designed primarily for the description of mss. of the former categories. The special problems of modern mss. are not adequately dealt with. Possible modifications of the code are suggested for dealing with mss. of date after 1550, and are illustrated from the catalogue of 18th and 19th century mss. in the Biblioteca Vallicelliana in Rome.

**8682 The divided catalog : a summary of the literature,** Dorothy Grosser. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 238-252.

Abstracts of literature in English relating to the division of the dictionary catalogue into two or more parts, i.e. subject and author, etc., since 1938. Opinions both for and against division are even, and descriptions and evaluations of division are given.

**8683 This works for us . . . Multilithed catalog cards,** Louis A. Schultheiss. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (5) May-June 1958, 223.

Entries are prepared in the University of Denver Library on an elite-type electric typewriter using short-run paper offset mats and are printed on to 100% rag content cards by a Model 350 A.B. Dick offset press. The mats are destroyed after use, since it is cheaper to prepare a new entry occasionally than to clean and store each used mat.

**8684 A sample audit of cards in a branch public library catalog,** Herbert Goldhor and Mildred Rettig. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 287-291. Tables.

A second report by the same authors on a catalogue in the Evansville Public Library. The first report (*See LSA 6474*) dealt with the union catalogue in the main library. This report deals with a sample audit of 600 cards taken in November 1956, in the adult catalogue of the East Branch Library, with 13,000 vols. in the Adult collection. Two samples of 300 cards each from different parts of the catalogue were taken, the points emerging as follows : (i) 1% of error in filing, though the catalogue is 45 years old. (ii) 55% of the cards were author, title or secondary entries, 34% were subject entries and 4% subject cross references. (iii) 36 of 64 subject cross references were to subjects not represented in the catalogue. (iv) Many subject headings had only one entry. (v) The mean average date of publication of subject entries was 1938. (vi) Audit revealed a lot of old and obsolescent material, enough to warrant an overhaul of the bookstock.

**8685 Die Aufgaben des gehobenen Dienstes bei der Ausbildung der Praktikanten in der Katalogisierungsabteilung** [The task of the high service in the training of assistants in the cataloguing department] B. Bochlké, and others. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)*, 8 (3) September 1, 1958, 170-173.

Seventeen librarians took part in a meeting held at the School of Librarianship in Cologne in March 1958. Prof. Juchhoff spoke of the aims and principles of the training for the high service in learned libraries. Miss K. Rudzki spoke on title entry, and Dr. Sickmann outlined the arrangements and method of the introductory term, in particular concerning cataloguing. In discussions the experiences of the different training libraries were exchanged and current cataloguing problems were debated.

**8686 Postulational approach to faceted classification. Depth classification** 29, S. R. Ranganathan. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 5 (2) June 1958, 33-51. Bibliography.

Discusses the purpose of classification and formulates the three planes of work : idea, verbal and notational. Rules are given for work in each plane and examples

of how to classify by the Colon Classification are worked out. Goes on to consider the suitability of CC for depth classification and documentation with particular reference to medicine. Problems that have arisen in the development of the CC and the work that remains to be done are outlined.

- 8687 Classification of environmented entity**, S. R. Ranganathan. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (4) November 1958, 122-127.

Till now classification schemes have been confining themselves largely to entities in normal environmental conditions. But literary warrant has begun to grow in respect of entities habitually in or being brought into abnormal environmental conditions. Efficiency in pin-pointed documentation service and depth classification calls for abnormally environmental entities to constitute isolates to be provided with distinctive isolate numbers. Experiments were made in meeting this problem by Phase Device and Facet Device. These did not give helpful results. The construction of a comprehensive schedule of numbers by Environment Device should be taken on hand for the natural sciences and social sciences. (Taken from author's abstract).

- 8688 Les progrès et l'avenir du "langage classificatoire"** [The progress and future of "classificatory language"] Eric de Grolier. *Bull. de l'UFÖD.*, 26 (5) September-October 1958, 1-49. Tables.

A survey of recent writings and research in France, Great Britain, and the USA quoting authors and sources, together with suggestions on encoding.

- 8689 Policy of revision of the Universal Decimal Classification (6)** *The specification of relationship in multidimensional classification*, F. Donker Duyvis. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (3) August 1958, 82-84.

Considers the multidimensional approach of the Universal Decimal Classification which up to now was mainly shown in the analytical character of the classification and its disadvantages. Advocates the establishment of a kind of grammar and syntax concerning the relationships, the auxiliaries used in the UDC and the special analytical subdivisions. Suggests improvements in the UDC in order to specify the space relationship and gives as an appendix in diagrammetric form the interrelationship of the elementary features resulting from the analysis of a document with the aid of UDC.

- 8690 Die Kennzeichnung von Personen in der Dezimalklassifikation** [Classifying persons by the UDC] Otto Frank. *DFW*, 6 (11-12) September 1958, 187-190.

Digits can be constructed by main class numbers, common auxiliaries, and special analytics. One of the most useful applications of the latter is in class 3 and there the analytics are mainly derived from 616. This method could be used generally and it would correct the present mixture by which persons are classified.

- 8691 Towards a classification for social science literature**, Barbara Kyle. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (3) July 1958, 168-183. References.

A study made by the Bureau of the International Committee for Social Science Documentation showed that, because of the inter-relation of the different disciplines in the social sciences, a classification specifically designed for the social

sciences was necessary. The principles governing the formation of the schedules are discussed and these are followed by the full schedules.

**8692 The purpose of indexing,** L. R. McColvin. *Indexer*, 1 (2) September 1958, 31-35.

The main purposes are : (i) to facilitate reference to a specific item ; (ii) to compensate as far as possible for the fact that a book can only be written in one sequence, according to one plan ; (iii) to disclose relationships ; (iv) to disclose omissions ; (v) to provide a living for indexers ; (vi) to limit wear and tear on the items indexed. These are discussed along with consideration of the degree of indexing to be done, the amount of sub-division, useful and unuseful references, indication of the more important references among many, and books which are not worth indexing.

**8693 A method of subject indexing for the private library,** Roderick Cave. *P.L.A. Quarterly*, 1 (6) May 1958, 69-73.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of the dictionary and classified forms of catalogue are discussed with special reference to their use in private libraries. The writer describes the way in which he has applied Uniterm co-ordinate indexing to his own collection, and suggests the possibility of analysing very closely the contents of important material.

**8694 The typography of indexes,** S. I. Wicklen. *Indexer*, 1 (2) September 1958, 36-41.

The aim of good typography should be to aid comprehension and in indexes the requirements are : clarity, ease of use, conciseness. The Society of Indexers should try to give a lead by showing examples of good typography. Discusses layout, use of two (or more) columns (except for an Index of First Lines), space between each alphabetical group of entries, size of type (preferably two points smaller than that used for the text of the book) and a wise use of other sizes and typefaces ; names and titles of books should be set in italics.

**8695 A course on indexing.** *Indexer*, 1 (2) September 1958, 60-68.

Gives the outlines of a series of lectures on book indexing, and the discussions which followed, arranged by the Society of Indexers in April 1958. The course covered : (i) Introduction (Aubrey Noakes) ; (ii) types of indexes (P. H. Sewell) ; (iii) form and choice of entry (R. L. Collison) ; (iv) name entries (Miss M. Piggott) ; (v) arrangement (E. J. Coates) ; (vi) editing and proof reading (G. Norman Knight).

**8696 Pubblicazioni periodiche : cataloghi collettivi e spogli** [Periodical publications : union-catalogues and indexing and abstracting services] Guerriera Guerrieri. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 26 (3-4) May-August 1958, 215-226.

Union-catalogues of periodicals are very numerous in Italy and abroad ; their history and progress are described. For Italy it is proposed that each regional authority makes a card union-catalogue of its own district. Development of indexing and abstracting services in the world are described. For Italy general libraries should make indexes for learned periodicals, and special libraries should make them for special ones : the Commission for special libraries of the Italian Association for libraries would have to organize this work.

- 8697 Institute of Scientific Information USSR**, P. Basu. *Annals of Lib. Sci.*, 5 (2) June 1958, 60-64.

Describes the work of the Institute of Scientific Information of the Academy of Sciences in Moscow with particular reference to the preparation of the abstracting journal *Referativnyi Zhurnal*. This service is divided into 13 subject areas covering 12,000 foreign periodicals from 85 countries in 45 languages. The working, staff-structure and the functions of the Departments of Express Information (wherein a weekly bulletin publishes abstracts from 10-15 days after the appearance of the original articles), Translation (using 2,000 translators in the Moscow area), and Technical Information for certain ministries is outlined. Suggestions are made for the improvement of the organisation of Insdoc in the work of translating and abstracting.

- 8698 World Agricultural Economics Abstracts : interim report on preparatory work.** Q. Bull. IAAALD, 3 (4) October 1958, 165-166.

Arrangements have been completed for publishing the first sample issue of 2,500 copies of a new abstracting service of about 100 pages, to be printed in The Hague and under the editorship of Prof. S. v. Frauendorfer of Vienna. Further discussion regarding a quarterly journal will take place at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists in Mysore.

#### DOCUMENTATION : General

- 8699 Roster of current research, development and testing in documentation and librarianship, 1957-1958.** Committee on Research and Development of the American Documentation Institute. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (3) July 1958, 184-191.

Covers about 80 projects, divided into seven areas : coding for mechanical searching ; equipment for information storage and retrieval ; indexing, cataloguing and classification ; machine translation ; production and dissemination of information ; use of information ; theoretical studies.

- 8700 Entwicklung und Stand der Dokumentationsarbeit in Ungarn : unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der technisch-wissenschaftlichen Dokumentation** [Development and position of documentation work in Hungary : with special consideration of technical and scientific documentation] Ludwig Jánszky. *Nachf. Dok.*, 9 (3) September 1958, 132-135.

Documentation was first started as a result of the 1937 Paris conference, interrupted by the war and resumed in 1947. A national committee for documentation was formed in 1957 and became a member of FID in 1958. A periodical, *Hungarian Technical Abstracts*, is published in three languages. A set of standards for libraries and documentation points covering bibliographical matters has been drawn up. A list of the most important documentation points is given.

**8701 Uj irányok a dokumentáció gyakorlatában** [New trends in documentation practice] Iván Polzovics. Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Jubileumi Évkönyve 1883-1958. Budapest, 1958, 141-181.

The classical information services, abstracting bulletins and card indexes do not satisfy the present demands of documentation. Users of documentary services want services that go beyond simple indication. The Hungarian Central Technical Library seeks to provide faster and more complete services : (i) by subject surveys ; (ii) translations of titles and tables of contents ; (iii) express information service which takes the initiative and sends material to persons interested in the subject. The provision of books in libraries is the first level of service ; indexing, abstracting and classification are the second level ; the third and highest level of service comprises the analytical and synthetic services of subject surveys and literature digests, e.g. the USSR *Express-Informatsiya* (1956 - - ) ; European Technical Digest (OEEC) ; *Ukazatele Hospodarskogo Vyvoja v Zahranici* ; *Byulleten Teknico-Economicheskoy Informatsii*. The Library has plans to bring out new services called *Technical-Economical Informations* ; *Annual surveys of the development of foreign industries* ; and *Thematical publications of documentation* (covering specific subjects).

**8702 Az OMK szabadalmi tár, a szabadalmi irodalom népgazdasági jelentősége es feltárása** [The significance of the patent collection of the Hungarian Central Technical Library to the people's economy, and the documentation of patent literature] Miklós Osapai. Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Jubileumi Évkönyve 1883-1958. Budapest, 1958, 227-246.

A short historical survey of the development of patents, the procedure of patenting and international agreements concerning patents, is followed by a description of Hungarian patents in the library. Patent literature can be organised through abstracts and title-translations. Active documentation is achieved with abstracting of selected new patents, publication of abstracts bulletins and furnishing patent information for use in special technical journals. Passive documentation includes preparation on request of annotated bibliographies and the subject-monitoring service. It is recommended that there should be an international patent catalogue system.

**8703 Betriebsbüchereien und Dokumentationswesen in Ungarn** [Industrial libraries and documentation in Hungary] Judith Szebenyi-Sigmund. *DFW*, 7 (1) November 1958, 25-27.

Communist systems emphasise library facilities and book drives are quite usual. Public libraries have more than doubled in five years and each village has a library. There are separate departments for humanistic and technical literature in industrial libraries and normally there are alphabetical, classified, and catchword indexes. Accession ledgers are used as chronological guides and book material is bought from central agencies.

**8704 Collaborazione e specializzazione nell'informazione bibliografica a livello nazionale e internazionale** [Co-operation and specialization in bibliographical information at national and international level] Antonio Scortecci. *Produttività*, 9 (9) September 1958, 715-721.

Bibliographical information is indispensable for productivity. However it may be really available only through classification (a specialized one and not a

universal one as UDC) and co-operation. The author, a scholar in iron documentation, gives some encouraging examples in the field he knows : creation of the special ASM-SLA classification, co-operation of metallurgical documentalists in Italy and in the world. Even other branches of industry would do well to imitate metallurgy.

- 8705 [Swiss Society for Documentation].** *Nach. der Vereinigung Schweiz. Bib.*, 34 (2-3) March-June 1958, 33-69.

These two numbers are devoted to accounts of the working of the Society throughout the year and of the meeting which took place at Zurich, on June 1st and 2nd, 1958.

- 8706 Information resources : a challenge to American science and industry,** Jesse H. Shera, Allen Kent, and James W. Perry. Western Reserve University, 1958. 214p. Illus., tables, diagrs. References.

By comparison with the USSR, the USA is shown to be falling behind in research and documentation and it is urged that (i) the fullest use be made of existing knowledge and techniques, and (ii) there should be a programme of fundamental research to find new techniques for the effective use of recorded information. To this end a special meeting of the Council on Documentation Research was held on February 3-4, 1958 and this volume contains proposals for the establishment of a national science co-ordination centre. Capital equipment is estimated to cost \$5m., processing \$26½m., premises \$4½m., making a total of \$36m. for ten years to reach full operation. It is intended that this centre should be a co-operative effort of private industry, business, education, the professions, federal government, and the foundations. Details are given in a series of individual reports on the present state of information services in different subject fields ; the discussions are reported ; and the proposed plan for a crash programme for arriving at recommendations is outlined.

- 8707 Litteratursökningsteknik** [Literature search methods] Alf Erichsen. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 14 (5) 1958, 57-63. Illus., references.

The direct search method is usually the best for complete bibliographical information. The indirect method can give quick results if isolated references are all that is required. A search procedure form is shown with notes on how to use it. Search includes study of previous searches, abstract card indexes, special books of reference, abstracting journals, brochures and periodicals ; if sufficient data has not been found, contact should be made with specialists. Examples are given of methods of selecting subject headings.

- 8708 Literature research at Armour Research Foundation,** Ann P. Wennerberg. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (4) April 1958, 149-153.

The Literature Research Section, to which is assigned all problems of literature searching and dissemination of information, was founded nearly ten years ago. The staff consists of graduate chemists with laboratory research experience. Close liaison is maintained between laboratory research staff and literature research staff. Other members of the Foundation often suggest names of people likely to be helpful, also obscure publications, etc. Regular use is made of other libraries in the area. Selected information is abstracted and typed on to punched cards. Acceptance by the leader of the research project of 70 per cent of the initial selection of abstracts is considered to be satisfactory. After subsequent

conferences rejection of abstracts falls usually to about one per cent. Reprints or photostats of all relevant material are then obtained. Most important requirement of searcher is an ability to communicate effectively and to get along with people. He must also have a sound technical background. He is an integrated member of the project research team. A brief discussion of a current project and its associated punched card system follows.

- 8709 Über die Dokumentation auf dem Lebensmittelgebiet** [On the documentation of alimentation] L. Pioch and H. Müller-Beuthow. *Nach. f. Dok.*, 9 (3) September 1958, 136-140. References.

Reviews the principal abstracting services. Existing classifications for the documentation of food research and related sciences are compared and their suitability for the documentation of alimentation is examined. Relating such schemes to the abstracting services, it is argued that classification by subject fields is more useful than classification by subject words. The best scheme for the whole field of food and nutrition is that of the Institut für Ernährung of the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

- 8710 Az üzemgazdasági dokumentáció tárgyköre, módszerei és feladatai** [Scope, methods and tasks of documentation of industrial administration] Istvan Gaspar. *Az Országos Müszaki Könyvtár Jubileumi Évkönyve 1883-1958*. Budapest, 1958, 208-227.

Sources are special periodicals on industrial administration, technical, economic, financial and commercial journals. Subject material is complex such that it is advisable to make longer abstracts than usual, prepare special bibliographies and reviews of special literature, publish entire or abridged translations of articles or books, and supplement them with detailed bibliographies.

- 8711 Collection and publication of IGY meteorological data**, O. M. Ashford. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (3) August 1958, 74-78. Illus.

Describes the arrangements made by the World Meteorological Organization in close collaboration with the Special Committee for the International Geophysical Year for collecting and publishing the IGY meteorological observations. Discusses the problem in the light of existing publications and the need for uniformity along with accuracy, convenience, number of copies required, cost and speed. Gives reasons for the choice of microcards as the most suitable method. Concludes with a description of the proposed arrangement of these microcards and the methods of distribution.

- 8712 Dokumentation der musikwissenschaftlichen Zeitschriftenliteratur** [Documentation of periodicals of the literature of music] Franz Grasberger. *Biblos*, 7 (2) 1958, 59-62.

Beginning with attempts at general bibliographies of literature about music, the writer goes on to the first scheme for a list of periodicals formulated by O. G. Sonneck in 1899-1900, later head of the Music Department in the Library of Congress. Various attempts are listed but up to the present the plan for a general bibliography such as the sciences have, has come to nothing.

**8713 Some aspects of searching in the pharmaceutical literature : reference fringe benefits**, Harold Oatfield and Betty Reynolds Emilio. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (4) October 1958, 238-272. References.

A comprehensive survey of the major factors in selecting sources with particular reference to regional aspects, new abstracting services and new terminology. The following problems are discussed and tables of sources and references are given: (i) experimental drugs, toxicological data, theses and pharmacopocias ; (ii) statistical abstracts and methodology, foreign patents, Japanese literature, Russian antibiotic literature ; (iii) special services, e.g. pharmaceutical card services, news sheets, special collections ; (iv) the most urgent needs of the pharmaceutical literature searcher are listed.

**8714 A műszaki-közgazdasági tájékoztatás feladatköre** [Scope and content of a technical-economic information publication] Mrs. Pal Vince. Az Országos Műszaki Könyvtár Jubileumi Évkönyve 1883-1958. Budapest, 1958, 182-207.

A new publication by the Hungarian Central Technical Library will try to present a continuous and comprehensive survey of the relationship between the development of certain technical fields and technical trends on the one hand, and on the other, between the development and tendencies in economic policy of various countries and their continuous reciprocal effect. The monthly publication will carry 25-30 abstracts, each one representing a digest of 2-5 articles, together with references to the literature and three different subject indexes : (i) topographical, (ii) industry or product, (iii) problems or subjects covered.

**8715 International control of documentation in the social sciences**, D. J. Foskett. *Stechert-Hafner Book News*, 13 (2) October 1958, 17-19.

Research and the records of research in the sciences are more highly organised than those in the social sciences. In the latter fields individuals are commonly working alone and are not always aware of the literature that may be of value to them. To avoid covering the same ground on routine problems it is desirable to have systematic international co-operation. Abstracts in some subjects now lacking them, a more precise terminology and study of the classification of the social sciences are needed.

#### DOCUMENTATION : Documentary reproduction

**8716 The Unesco microfilm unit in Panama.** *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 232-233.

The Unit was sent to Panama in August 1957 to reproduce important documents and to train local technicians. The Government set aside 1,500 balboas to cover the cost of microfilming. The Comision de Defensa Documental consulted with Dr. Francisco Sevillano (Unesco) to decide which documents to reproduce. More than 150,000 pages of rare volumes, newspapers, documents and pamphlets from the National Library, the National Archives and the University Library were microfilmed. A mimeographed list is available from the Directorate of Fine Arts, Ministry of Education, Panama. It is proposed to create a unit to facilitate international exchanges. Details are given of the procedure for developing the films which was recommended by the Kodak

Tropical Laboratory in Panama. Air-conditioning was necessary to counteract the effects of temperature and humidity.

- 8717 Combined microfilm camera and reader.** *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 234.

A description is given of the Microbox which is an inexpensive, easy to handle microfilm apparatus. It can be used to make microfilm negatives, film developing and as a reader. It has an exposure apparatus in the form of a broad, flat typewriting machine taking single sheets or books up to 22 x 33 cm. (it can also serve as a photocopying machine producing contact copies) ; a camera adapter which fits on to the main body takes unexposed 35mm. perforated film up to 100ft. in length ; and a developer. The adapter can be replaced by a reading device to take filmstrips, 30 metre rolls or microfilm negatives on punched cards, and microcards (reduction rate 1 : 10). It is made by Microbox Apparatebau GmbH & Co., Kaiserstrasse 14, Offenbach - am - Main.

- 8718 Die Xerox-Kopie : Erfahrungen in der Photostelle der Universität Köln** [Xerography : experiences in the Photographic Department of the University of Cologne] Günther Pflug. *Mitteilungsblatt (Nordrhein-Westfalen)*, 8 (3) September 1, 1958, 194-197.

Xerography has the advantage of being a dry process, using ordinary paper ; for print (but not for half-tones) it produces a better copy than photography. High cost of the apparatus would make it uneconomic for a small concern. Photography is more economical of staff time ; Xerography is cheaper in materials. Thus where staff costs are not reckoned, Xerography has a decided advantage.

#### DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

- 8719 Superimposable punched cards as a means of reference to periodicals.** *Unesco Bull.*, 12 (10) October 1958, 228-229. Fig.

A system of mechanical selection has been developed at the Scientific and Technical Documentation Division of the National Research Centre of Egypt (contains 1,500 titles) which is easily employed by staff and readers and facilitates selection when several characteristics are required. Each document is given a serial number which may be simply its entry number and may also correspond to its position on the shelves. IBM cards are used corresponding to a particular characteristic, not to each document. A single perforation denotes each serial number expressed by a system of co-ordinates. The column indicates the hundreds and tens and the position of the perforation indicates the units. A card cannot take more than 800 reviews. A total of 275 different features has been selected. The production and use of the cards is described.

- 8720 The "L'unité" documentation system :** a mechanized system for storing and retrieving information developed in the Patent Department of the N. V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (Royal/Dutch Shell Group), The Hague, Holland, Th. W. te Nuyt. *Rev. Doc.*, 25 (3) August 1958, 65-73. Illus.

Describes a system for storing information in the form of index-words or

combinations of words up to 19 letters on 40-column Samas punched-cards, interrelating such index-words by recording them through superimposed punching in a single card called "L'unité" card. The method of retrieval is also indicated. The problems arising in patent documentation have been discussed together with some actual results already obtained with the system.

**8721 FLIP : Film Library Instantaneous Presentation,** Gordon Williams. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 278-281. Illus.

A description of an automatic 16mm. microfilm searching machine developed by the Benson-Lehner Corporation of Los Angeles. Its loading capacity is 72,000 frames of double perforated film. The light path of the optical system projects the direct reading area on to the reading screen, and the coded area of film on to photo-electric cells for machine identification. The operator punches the desired number on the keyboard and strikes the Search bar. The machine automatically chooses the correct direction in which to turn the film, and on recognising the correct frame, overshoots a few frames, and then comes to rest where desired. The present scanning speed is 300 frames per second. The machine could be redesigned for 35mm. or 70mm. film. The practical application of the machine to library problems is also briefly covered.

## ARCHIVES

**8722 Archival concepts and commandments,** G. L. Fischer. *Archives Section, Lib. Assn. of Australia Occ. Paper* (2) 14-20.

Examines a number of published definitions of the term archives, finds them unsuitable, and suggests a new one : archives are records which have come into existence through organised activity.

**8723 Archival reform in Australia,** David S. Macmillan. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (8) October 1958, 210-213.

Archival development in Australia has been retarded, with the result that many records were collected privately and have found their way into libraries. Dr. Schellenberg, visiting in 1954, was of the opinion that archival administration must be independent of library control. The Paton Committee advised that the Archives Division of the Commonwealth National Library should become a separate agency. The University of Sydney has given a lead in the field of institutional archives by appointing an archivist, constructing a repository, conducting experiments on the effects of climatic conditions, and running a Summer School. A Business Archives Council was set up in 1954 and much progress has been made in conjunction with University staffs in recording business records. There is a pressing need for a records association to provide liaison between workers in the field ; and for qualified people and training facilities. There are difficulties in the relationship of Federal to State governments.

**8724 Australian business archives : a survey of recent developments in the field of business records with an evaluation of the role of research records in providing a new approach to Australian history,** David S. Macmillan. *Archives Section, Lib. Assn. of Australia Occ. Paper* (2) 1-13.

To stimulate interest in the importance of the commercial development of

Australia during the 19th century and to win the co-operation of business firms, including the encouragement of the appointment of record officers in the larger firms, the Business Archives Council of Australia was set up in 1954. It has been active in New South Wales where over 100 surveys have been made. A programme has been instituted which gives advice on how and what to select for preservation and on storage, arrangement, classification and descriptive inventory. The Council hopes to prevent further wholesale destruction of records such as has happened to materials since 1860 up to the early 20th century. (Also in *Archives*, 3 (20) Michaelmas 1958, 238-245).

**8725 Description of private papers,** T. R. Schellenberg. *Archives and Manuscripts : J. Archives Section, Lib. Assn. of Australia*, 1 (5) August 1958, 1-19. Bibliog.

Private papers should be described : (a) immediately in provisional finding aids ; (b) collectively as well as singly ; (c) in the particular ways that will best facilitate use ; (d) in progressively greater detail. Consideration is then given to the units, i.e. whole collection, series, individual items, and the details of description of each. Notation or symbols have only limited application because each collection of papers is different from all others. Subjects are described by means of subject catalogues, name indexes and topical indexes. All records in a repository should be revealed through a guide to the collection.

**8726 Organising archives in Bulgaria,** Peter Mijatev. *Archives*, 3 (20) Michaelmas 1958, 235-237.

Past attempts at an archives organisation having proved unsatisfactory, a study was made of systems in other countries and in 1951 a State Archives was founded, now a Department of the Ministry of the Interior, to provide for the complete centralisation of archives, to put an end to the scattered nature of early work and to the incompetent and arbitrary museums, and preserving of archives on the part of different institutions (libraries, collecting library clubs, monasteries, etc.), excluding only the archives of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. All other collections of documentary materials are being taken in by the State Archives with its repositories in Sofia and in district centres. The Department also advises offices, enterprises and organisations on archive practice, and publishes texts and bulletins.

**8727 Archives and the science and study of diplomatic,** Sir Hilary Jenkinson. *J. Soc. Archivists*, 1 (8) October 1958, 207-210.

The bulk of records to be dealt with, the extension of research into more modern fields and the number of students now involved in it, together with the cost of printing and editing indicate that it is no longer feasible to try to provide publication in the grand old manner. For the individual the camera must replace the calendar. Work of general use for reference purposes will justify the printing as will, in more exceptional cases, whole documents. These would be valuable for the study of the formulas and forms of documents, and by co-operative effort among archivists manuals of the chief classes of private archives might be produced giving a representative selection of examples in each category.

- 8728 Acts of Parliament : some notes on the original acts preserved at the House of Lords, their use and interpretation,** Maurice F. Bond. *Archives*, 3 (20) Michaelmas 1958, 201-218.

The original Acts in the House of Lords date from 1497, earlier Acts of Parliament being found in Chancery Records at the Public Record Office. Changes in their format, language, writing and authentication are here discussed. A description of the procedure of bills through the Houses of Parliament leads to a consideration of texts, of the date of commencement of an Act and of their classification, numbering and mode of citation. Apart from the original acts there are two other principal forms in which acts are available — the enrolled copies at the Public Record Office, and the many official or private prints of Acts — and some of these sources are listed.

- 8729 Local archives of Great Britain. XVI. The local and private archives of Scotland (II),** John Imrie and Grant G. Simpson. *Archives*, 3 (20) Michaelmas 1958, 219-230.

(See LSA 8181). A long-standing policy of accepting deposits of family archives in central record repositories, a process greatly accelerated since 1946, has led to large accessions of these records to official custody. Some libraries have also performed valuable service in this respect, for example in Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Orkney. Records that remain in private custody are subject to a variety of treatment. Many family collections were used in the 17th — 19th centuries for genealogical and historical research and some results were published. The somewhat unsatisfactory reports for the Royal Commission of 1869 have been augmented by the National Register of Archives (Scotland) since 1946. Family archives are of particular importance in Scotland. The archives of societies and institutions are less well known, except for those of some banks and universities, and on the whole business records have been much neglected until recently. A Scottish section of the Business Archives Council is recommended. Medieval church archives and the records of different denominations are to be found in many different places. There are few local record offices in Scotland and the policy of centralisation will bring practical and physical problems. Regional record offices would provide the best solution for Scotland, under central supervision.

- 8730 Record publications,** Joan C. Lancaster. *Archives*, 3 (20) Michaelmas 1958, 246-248.

A bibliography of publications of National and Local Societies (mainly of 1956-57) and of local authorities since 1951. Supplements a previous handlist of 1951 brought up to date from time to time in *Archives*.

- 8731 The Hoover Commissions and Federal recordkeeping,** Robert W. Krauskopf. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (4) October 1958, 371-399.

The first Hoover Commission began work in 1947 when Government activities, greatly extended by war emergencies, showed no sign of shrinking to pre-1939 levels and annual budgets remained very large. The administration of Government records was not one of the items on the original agenda of the Commission, but in 1948 it set up a "task force". It estimated that there were about 18½m. cu. ft. of Federal records in existence, and record making and keeping cost more than \$1,200m. annually. It recommended the establishment of a

Federal Records Administration, legislative action, and the appointment of officers in each department and agency to administer a "minimum" record programme. Although well received by the Commission, the Leahy Report received criticism on publication, particularly on the grounds that it did not deal with the problem of record making, and that it recommended centralisation of record management activities. The National Archives felt that it could perform most of the functions required more satisfactorily and, under legislation of 1949 and 1950, they were delegated to it by the General Services Administrator to whose department the National Archives and Records Service was subordinated. Following the setting up of a Records Management Division savings in space and money were achieved by 1954. War in Korea, however, led to increased expenditure and records growth, and in 1953 a second Commission was established to carry out a comprehensive study of organisations, methods and functions. In the records sphere a task force on paperwork management was set up, the name indicating an interest wider than mere record storage and disposal. As a result an Office of Records Management was set up in the National Archives ; high officers in departments are being assigned the responsibilities of carrying out the programme ; regulations and handbooks are being issued ; record disposal and storage in record centres is being increased ; legal-size documents are being discouraged. The task force also reported on paperwork required of citizens with a view to reducing it ; recommendations to continue the work in this direction were put into effect.

- 8732 Archival training in a record center,** Everett O. Alldredge. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (4) October 1958, 401-407.

The standards of experience and education for archivists and archives assistants have been set by the American Civil Service Commission, but the Federal record centres continue the training programme of a staff member all the time he is employed in one, and an hour a week is spent on formal training for every employee in addition to his on-the-job training. It is found to be less expensive and more thorough than the latter. As well as training in professional duties of appraisal, arrangement, selection and reference work the topics include administrative history, various aspects of office economy and fire and safety measures. Statistics show that efficiency is increased and relative cost of operations is decreased.

- 8733 Archives for tomorrow's historians,** John Edwards Caswell. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (4) October 1958, 409-417.

The record manager determines what is to be available for the archives, but, accustomed to serving the administration rather than the historian, there is a real possibility that documents of historical significance will be lost by disposal. The chief danger is to files of correspondence, and these should be so arranged that policy matters and items of real public concern are segregated and preserved. Microfilms, partly because of cost and partly because of inadequacy as copies, have not proved the panacea for overcrowding. Visual and aural material and punched cards are new types of record for preservation. Punched cards may yet prove serviceable for machine searching for archives if a satisfactory classification could be evolved. Thought must be given to secure archives in nuclear warfare. The historian must encourage and guide record managers.

- 8734 Photographic archives**, Joe D. Thomas. *Amer. Arch.*, 21 (4) October 1958, 419-424.

In USA photographic records have been treated as archives for more than a century. Selection for permanent preservation must be strict, and control should be exercised by staff and photographers in making photographs. Record copies, deterioration, storage, identification and use of selected printed copies for a reference file are touched on.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 8735 Gesunde Bücherbestände — Reichtum der Bibliotheken** [Healthy bookstocks are the riches of libraries] Hans Heiland. *DFW*, 7 (1) November 1958, 7-15. Illus.

(See LSA 7637). Medieval seals which are attacked by fungi are treated in a vacuum chamber with a 1 : 100 diluted anilin dye. A mixture of poppy oil, benzene, and terpentine oil is then administered to substitute the lost wax. In some cases beeswax is used and impressions are now taken with agar plant glue.

- 8736 Book repairs**, Arnold Hyde. *Manch. Rev.*, 8 Winter 1957-8, 108-117.

Repairs to old and valuable books should be as inconspicuous as possible, but should be noted on an insert to avoid deception. Repair of very early bindings, or work of famous binders, should seldom be attempted, as sources of technical information may be destroyed. Exact reproductions of ancient bindings are not to be aimed at, but with more modern works the style should correspond more with the original. The tight back is generally to be preferred, but the hollow back has certain advantages. Sewing should be round the cords, which should never be sown in. Gilding has often in the past been added to originally plain bindings, thus causing difficulties in dating. It is probably not done to any extent to-day. Re-backing must harmonize with the sides, and for this an imitation of the original may be attempted. Labels should not be put on to books bound before (roughly) 1700. (The article is followed, pp. 118-124, by a book list on **Bibliopedia, or, the art of bookbinding**).

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General services and national bibliographies

- 8737 Les principales organisations européennes et leurs publications** [The principal European organisations and their publications] M. -H. Sauget. *Bull. Bib. Fr.*, 3 (7-8) July-August 1958, 499-517 ; 3 (9) September 1958, 599-618.

Outlines the history, constitution, aims and publications of the major European organisations, including, OEEC, Council of Europe, Brussels Treaty Organisation ; Western European Union, European common market, and Euratom.

- 8738 Publishing societies**, G. L. Brook. *Manch. Rev.*, 8 Autumn 1958, 213-220.

Publishing societies are a development of the practice of publishing unremunerative books by subscription. The oldest English publishing society still

existing is the Roxburghe Club, founded in 1812, which has published more than 220 books. Membership is limited to 40. Early imitators of the Roxburghe Club were the Scottish societies: the Bannatyne Club, 1823-61, the Maitland Club, 1828-59, and the Abbotsford Club, 1833-1866, all chiefly interested in Scottish books. English societies are the Surtees society, founded 1834 to publish manuscripts relating to Northumbria; the Camden Society, founded 1838 and concerned with English history; the Hakluyt Society, set up to publish accounts of early voyages; the Early English Text Society, founded 1864 to make available medieval English literature; the Spenser Society, 1867-94, specialising in English poetry; and the Holbein Society for publishing facsimiles of rare books in which art and literature were united. The Scottish Text Society was founded in 1882. Twentieth century foundations are the Malone Society, printing Elizabethan and Jacobean plays; the Augustan Reprint Society f. 1946 with its headquarters at Los Angeles; and the Luttrell Society, founded at Oxford in 1947, concerned with seventeenth century pamphlets.

**8739 Irish National Bibliography**, R. J. Hayes. *Libri*, 8 (2) 1958, 117-126. Illus.

An account of the Irish National Bibliography now being prepared at the National Library in Dublin. It aims to include all records, printed and audio-visual, published anywhere which deal with any Irish subject or aspect of Irish civilization, or written by or concerning any Irishman and also all books, etc., published in Ireland no matter what their subject or by whom they were written. Since much of the material relating to Ireland is outside the country a programme of microfilming will be carried out. The bibliography will be compiled on 5 ins. by 3 ins. cards and arranged in four sections: persons, subjects, places, time, with many entries (alike except for headings) appearing in two, three or all of these sections. This will permit the answering of questions on who? what? where? and when? The arrangement of the entries relating to one person or subject is from the general to the more specific and finally to original sources. Where there are many entries under one date the material is arranged in groups: general, administration, biography, religion, economics, artistic, military, and social. It is estimated that the bibliography will contain 1½ m. entries.

**8740 Bibliographical achievement in Southern Africa, 1956-58**, D. H. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 26 (2) October 1958, 55-60.

A record of the work completed or in progress in: (i) union catalogues and lists, (ii) directories of resources, (iii) current bibliographical complications, (iv) library publications. Of particular note are the developments and success of the bibliographies compiled by Library Science Diploma students at the University of Capetown.

**8741 The national union list of serials: weaknesses and a proposal**, Harry Dewey. *Lib. Resources*, 2 (4) Fall 1958, 225-238.

A review of the weaknesses of national union lists of serials, and in particular, the United States *Union list of serials*, and its successor *New serial titles*. These are primarily: (i) cost of giving complete listings of all holdings of a title, as against (ii) inconvenience to users if all locations are not given; (iii) problem of additional locations for previously listed titles; (iv) problem of alteration of printed lists for withdrawal and relocations of titles. *New serial titles* will eventually have to

decide whether it will (i) continue to list all locations ; (ii) list selectively ; (iii) publish regional lists. A detailed analysis of the costs involved in the present method of compilation is given. The author's final proposal is for a complete *World list of serials* to be published, giving no locations, but full bibliographical details for the periodicals listed. Each title listed would be given a number (LC card no. is suggested). This would serve as a key for all national or regional lists, which would quote only number, but give full locations. Being numerical, these lists could be compiled by machine sorting. Numbers replacing long titles would cut down printing costs considerably.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

- 8742 Basic sources of business information**, Leatrice M. Kemp and Carl M. White. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (4) April 1958, 160-163.

A check list compiled from standard guides and special bibliographies was sent to nine U.S. public library business sections. The co-operating libraries were asked to check the list noting against each title the amount it was used, e.g. (i) one of the 50-100 most used books in the library ; (ii) use of this work not intensive, but we find it a valuable source of reference ; and (iii) in terms of our experience here, this work is of secondary importance and little use. The check list, arranged under form headings, is given, together with the various ratings the titles were allocated.

- 8743 Technical and vocational education in the United Kingdom : a bibliographical survey**, R. C. Benge. *Unesco, Educational studies and documents*, (27) October 1958. 51p.

Lists 287 items with abstracts. Divided by country, the main sections within each are : legislation ; official publications ; other books and articles ; bibliographies, indexing and abstracting services. There is also a glossary and index.

- 8744 How-to-do-it books for the amateur**, F. Seymour Smith. *Brit. Bk. News*, (218) October 1958, 643-647.

The do-it-yourself habit is a twentieth century phenomenon well catered for by publishers. Although most of the popular books in this field are published in cheap series, the authors are nearly always experts and authorities, and the level of the work is high. The author discusses some of the most useful series.

- 8745 James Joyce : a bibliography**, Brenda M. Walker. *Manch. Rev.*, 8 Spring 1958, 151-160.

Books and articles by, and about, Joyce.

- 8746 PACAF basic bibliography project**, Mary J. Carter. *ALA Bull.*, 52 (5) May 1958, 340-342. Illus.

This project was initiated by the librarians of the Pacific Air Force in 1955, and was a plan for group work on basic lists covering subject interest in non-fiction books and periodicals. The subjects were mainly technical and the need for the bibliographies arose out of the difficulty of technicians obtaining the best and latest works on their subjects. Individual librarians were responsible for the compilation of the basic bibliographies in designated fields, giving information

on editions, new and obsolete titles and revisions. The items were annotated and evaluated. A committee was appointed to revise, edit and approve each bibliography, and these were then circularised through the command, thus minimising duplication of work and exploiting resources.

- 8747 Bibliographical guides to Russian periodical publications, 1901-1956**, Karol Maichel. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 209-216.

Describes in chronological order the guides to newspapers, bulletins and material published on a regular basis.

- 8748 A selected list of Soviet scientific journals**, Karol Maichel. *Spec. Libs.*, 49 (5) May-June 1958, 197-204.

An annotated subject list preceded by a brief introduction. Only the physical sciences are included.

- 8749 Contribución a la bibliografía de plásticos** [Contribution to the bibliography of plastics] Carola Duran Tort. *Biblioteconomía*, 14 (45-46) January-December 1957, 48-102.

After a brief historical and explanatory introduction, a comprehensive bibliography of Spanish books and articles in Spanish journals in the field of plastics since 1940 follows. The arrangement is by subject with an author index and list of periodicals is cited.

- 8750 Die Luft- und Raumfahrt im deutschsprachigen Schrifttum** [Air and space travel in German writing] Alfred H. Sokoll. *DFW*, 7 (1) November 1958, 1-2.

A selective annotated bibliography of 27 items.

#### THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

- 8751 Intellectual tendencies : Literature : the printed book**, Denys Hay. (*In The New Cambridge Modern History*, 1958, v. 2, ch. 12. The Reformation 1520-59, p. 359-386).

Outlines the establishment and spread of printing, the types of book printed and the style which tended to imitate handmade books. The more serious books were mainly written in Latin until the middle of the 16th century when the vernacular became common. Erasmus was a notable writer of the period. Subjects commonly dealt with theology, philosophy, history and the texts of Greek, Latin and Christian antiquity. Lexicography was also prominent. The vernacular tongue was used at first for popular and more ephemeral writings, although some authors used both Latin and the vernacular. Rabelais and the Italian works were the most notable, covering verse, drama, fiction, and some journalism. The bibliographies of the period are noted.

- 8752 Watermarks and dates of fifteenth-century books**, Curt F. Bühlert. *Studies in Bibliography*, 9 1957, 217-224.

The dating of incunabula by watermark is not an infallible method. Examples of wide date ranges which have in the past been attached to specific watermarks are quoted. The main causes of uncertain dating is the length of time the watermark mould is used and also how speedily the paper is used.

- 8753 Behind the scenes — 1. Designing books**, Hugh Williamson. *Books*, (319) September-October 1958, 137-141.

A book designer is required to produce at the right price, a book that is attractive in appearance, sound in construction and convenient to the reader. There are few full-time book designers in Britain, the work usually being done by the production manager of a publishing house. He chooses the size of the book, calculates the number of pages, plans the style of type composition, designs the text page, chooses a paper suitable for type-face and printing process. There are four main printing processes : (i) letterpress ; (ii) offset photolithography ; (iii) rotary photogravure ; (iv) collotype. He may also design the bookjacket — a valuable part of sales promotion. Dullness in bookbindings is due partly to the high costs of blocking, the fact that light-coloured cloths soil quickly and lack of time (and money) to invent striking binding designs.

- 8754 Joseph Thouvenin dit Thouvenin l'Aîné** [Joseph Thouvenin, known as Thouvenin the elder] Roger Devauchelle. *Le livre et l'estampe*, (15) 1958, 156-166. Biblio.

This article is a preprint of a chapter from *La reliure en France* to be published in 1959. Thouvenin was taken as an assistant in the Bozérien bindery in 1802, and in 1813 set up his own establishment. In time he was able to rival the work of the English binders with his work in the 'Cathedral' style. Some correspondence with Charles Nodier and his other contemporaries is printed.

- 8755 The born illustrator**, Edward Ardizzone. *Motif*, (1) November 1958, 37-44. Illus.

Considers that the ideal illustrator is not necessarily a good artist, but must be able to create an imaginary world analogous to that author, adding a third dimension to the text. The illustrators of the 1890s and again of the 1920s were painters first and illustrators second : as a result many of their books have 'dated' badly. The budding illustrator can learn quickly by continually drawing from memory and by copying the work of others, but must avoid their idiosyncrasies and keep an observant mind.

- 8756 Illustrations by Lurçat for the 'beau livre'**, W. J. Strachan. *Motif*, (1) November 1958, 17-28. Illus.

French book illustration is a good deal more lively than English, largely because of the poorer quality of ordinary book production which has made its artists concentrate on the 'beau livre' rather than the average book. Jean Lurçat is one of the most versatile artists now working, and his work in tapestry has influenced his style of illustration strongly and his colour lithographs of animals have a highly individual note. A list of books with his illustrations is given.

- 8757 Bookplates**, P. C. Beddingham. *Private Library*, 2 (1) July 1958, 6-10. Illus.

The history of the bookplate and of bookplate collecting is outlined, and notes on the principal styles used in England are given.

#### AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

- 8758 The reissue of out-of-print books**, Norman Tomlinson. *Bookseller*, October 11, 1958, 1510-1516.

A publisher needs a yardstick to judge his prospects. A well-defined sales' group is necessary, and public libraries form that. In 1955 a pilot survey was made by the Kent sub-branch of the London and Home Counties branch of the L.A. Eight titles were recommended and have been reprinted. The survey procedure is cumbersome, and cross-sections of librarians' opinions are now taken. Success of reprint depends on good support from libraries, but publishers need to advertise. B.N.B. entry is recommended. Minor classics can expect 1,000 or 2,000 copies sold only, and one-man firm rather than large firms should publish these. The Library Suppliers Group have undertaken to help. Imports from other countries might help. Import restrictions are noted. Xerographic reprints may be one answer.

- 8759 O-P books ; a library breakthrough**, Eugene Power. *Amer. Doc.*, 9 (4) October 1958, 273-276.

A brief outline of the stages leading to the invention of Xerography. Its use will mean that : (i) most of the out-of-print books of 41 publishers in the USA can now be obtained ; (ii) rare books and mss. can be duplicated without fear of damage to the original; (iii) essential books on deteriorating paper can be replaced; (iv) original mss. can be published in regular book form with the minimum investment of the cost of a microfilm negative ; (v) materials already on microfilm can be converted to full size paper at small cost ; (vi) no book need ever again go out of print. Details of University Microfilms, Inc. O-P book service are given. (*See also The microfilm enlarged*, F. C. Francis. *The Times Literary Supplement*, 57 (2962) December 5, 1958, 712).

- 8760 Xerography, possible solution to the bad-paper book problem**, Ben. C. Bowman. *Coll. and Res. Libs.*, 19 (3) May 1958, 185-186.

Newberry Library, Chicago, has been experimenting with books reproduced by Xerography. These are books which are essential to the library but which are expensive, or impossible, to replace. Prices of Xerographic copies vary according to the size of the original page and can only be set against the problem of going without a copy of a rare book. It seems desirable that libraries should co-operate in this work in order to take advantage of the original microfilm negative.

**8761 The significance of paperbacks on the American literary scene,**  
John J. Delaney. *Catholic Lib. World*, 29 (8) May-June 1958, 463-469.

The modern paperbacks, beginning in 1939, are not the first in America, but the nineteenth century examples were poorly produced efforts by newspaper owners. The rapid development since 1939 has necessitated the overcoming of serious problems of production costs, distribution and advertising. The success of the paperback has enabled serious literature to be produced in this form. At the same time, the awareness of the development of a Catholic reading audience led to the production of Catholic paperbacks, of which the largest series is published by Image Books. The figures for the distribution of Catholic titles are disappointingly low, but the proportionate distribution of "quality" titles is high. A wider distribution of this type of literature should lead to higher literary standards among the Catholic audience, as well as an increase in numbers from the development of paperbacks in general. Another expected result is a more understanding attitude from non-Catholics.

**8762 A defence of the book against its contemporary rivals,** J. Harley.  
*Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 60 (11) November 1958, 330-333. References.

Deterrents to the reading of books come under the headings of hindrance, indolence and circumstance. These deterrents have always existed. In the Brave New World the book's typical rivals are films, radio, television, recordings and magazines. Nevertheless the book still maintains a unique character in the presentation of knowledge or information; by its very nature it calls for a degree of participation and self-discipline which the other media do not. Library Association Joint Essay Prize, 1958.

**8763 Nuorten kirjoihin huomiota** [Attention to young people's books]  
Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 51 (3) March 1958, 57.

More and better book collections in schools, more children's departments and reading rooms in libraries are needed. Parents should be advised to buy better books at home, the criticism of young people's books should become more effective, publishers should be guided to better accomplishments. The standard of children's and young people's books has increased in recent years and new editions of good old books have been available. It is also hoped that the Section for Children's, Young People's and School Libraries of the Finnish Library Association will publish this year a new edition of the selective catalogue "Books for children and young people".

**8764 Values in adolescent fiction,** Anne Emery. *Junior Libs.* (In *Lib. J.*, 83 (10) May 15, 1958, 5-7).

If adults wish to communicate with adolescents specially written books are required which speak to them in their own terms. Young people are searching for ideals and something to believe in. As they only have limited experience a lot must be gleaned from books to fit them for later life. Books should be true to life, representing the good things preferably, as, unlike adults, adolescents cannot yet recognise right from wrong. Various true-to-life characters must be moulded into a good story. Honesty is the primary virtue in any good book. If more such books are demanded, more worthwhile publications will be written.

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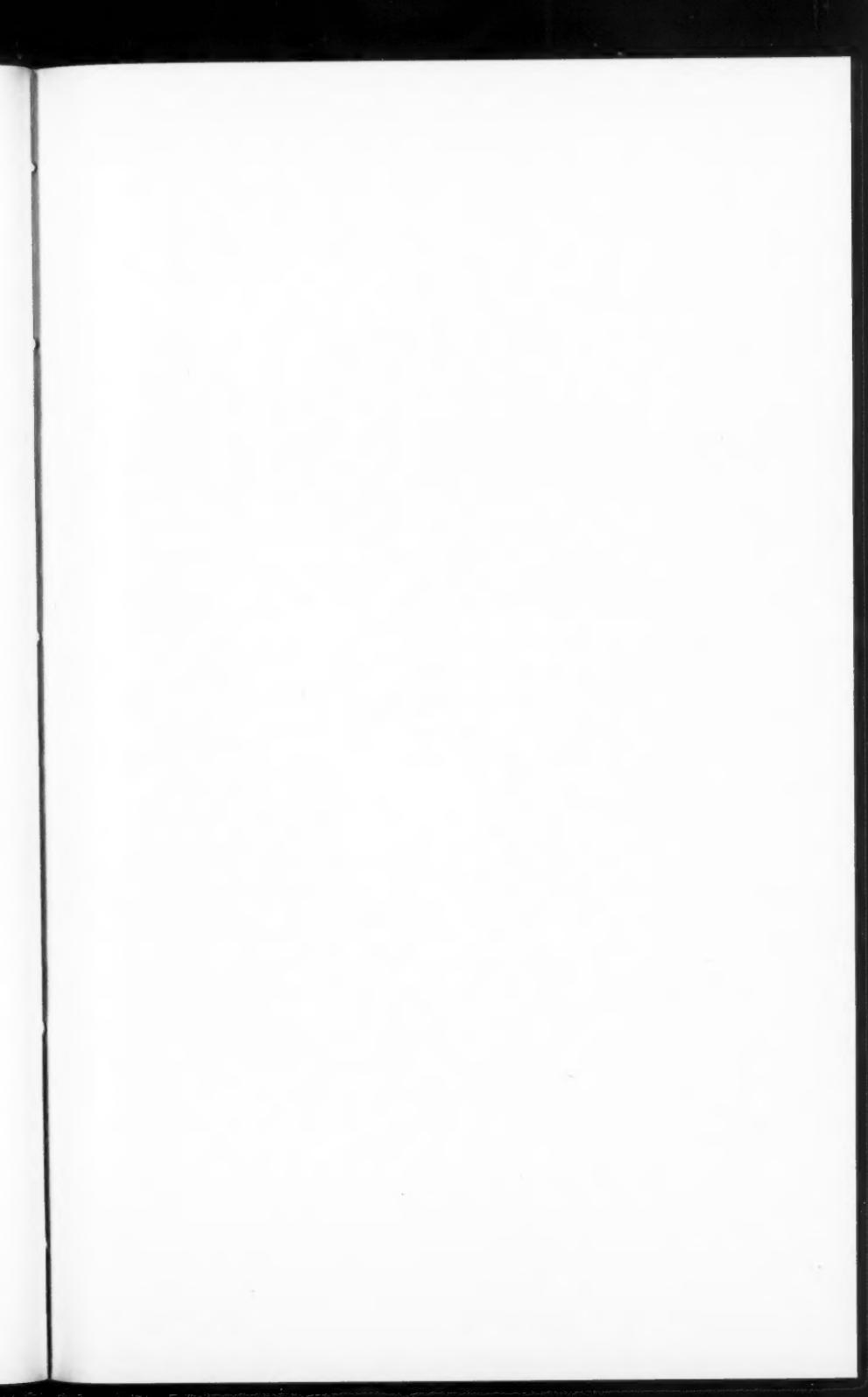
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